THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Oct. 28.

The Spanish Revolution—The Leaders for a Monarchy, the People for a Republic.

General Continental News

By an arrival at New York yesterday we have European advices to the 28th ult.

SPAIN.

The Form of Government yet Undecided

The New York *Herald's* Madrid (October 25) correspondence says:—

Doubt and uncertainty still reign in all political circles of Spain. The provisional government has yet given no sign of calling together the Cortes, with which rests the decision as to the form of government to be selected for the Spanish people. The government has now been in power nearly a month, and sufficient time has already elapsed to enable it to perfect the necessary details by which a free and universal expression of the will of the people could be obtained. There is certainly no reason why an election should not have been called before this. If the right of suffrage is to to be enjoyed by all citizens, it certainly requires but little preparation to enable the voters to express their choice at the polls. The universal wish of the majority of the people has been clearly shown through the Juntas, and that wish is for a popular decision as to the form of government to be adopted. The people do not want the provisional government alone to decide so momentuous a question, however able and patriotic it has proved itself. It is a question that rightly belongs to the great mass of the population and not to the few who just now hold the reins of power. Perhaps it is on account of the very importance of the subject that the provisional government hesitates to take the first steps towards a solution. The people are ready to select the form of government that best suits their aspirations and desires, but the provisional government, holding different views, halts and hesitates and loses ground daily. The pet scheme of Serrano and Prim cannot readily be given up. They must have a constitutional monarchy, in which the King and "the power behind the throne" are everything and the people, as heretofore, nothing. The people are not ready for a republic, say the leaders in the provisional government, and so they must put up with a constitutional monarchy until they are prepared by education for something better. But how they are going to carry out their designs without coming in contact with the people is a question that undoubtedly occasions them many doubts and fears. They must see, as every sensible observer clearly sees, that the republican element is growing with a rapidity and strength that will soon overwhelm every other party in Spain. All these delays in giving the people a chance to express their wishes strengthen and deepen the democratic spirit among the masses. While Prim and Serrano are bolding on to power and writing letters to French journals in which they advocate a monarchical form of government, the democratic leaders are organizing, consolidating, and increasing their forces. The advocates of a republic are stronger to-day than ever before, and more than one man who never before dreamed of any other than royal rulers now believes that the people can govern themselves. The country has survived for almost a month without a Queen, and has rather thrived under the deprivation.

Recognition of the Provisional Government.

From the London Telegraph, Oct. 28.

At present there is but one ruling body in Spain—the provisional government of which Serrano, Prim, Topete, and other heads of the revolutionary movement are the members. The position of this government has been strengthened, not merely by the dissolution of its rivals, the juntas, but also by the frank recognition which it has already received from several great powers. The United States, as it was most natural to expect, hastened eagerly to bestow the right hand of fellowship upon the new republican State; and Mr. Seward's recognition was flashed through the Atlantic cable a day or two after the provisional government rose on the ruins of Queen Isabella's rule. England and France were somewhat less speedy; but neither power could be suspected of regretting the necessity which made it recognize a *de facto* government set up by the Spanish people. Sanctioned and strengthened by these marks of confidence from within and from without, the provisional government has issued a manifesto to the Spanish nation explaining the principles which have hitherto guided the revolution, and indicating the course which shall henceforth be followed. Universal suffrage has been accepted by the revolution as giving ardent and palpable demonstration of the sovereignty of the people; and the fundamental principles that are to guide the political future in Spain are based on the most complete liberty. The application of these principles has necessarily resulted in the establishment of religious freedom, and that measure, as the manifesto contends—and let the timid friends of the Irish establishment note well the argument—will not injure the Catholic Church; but, on the contrary, strengthen it, through the bracing opposition which it will encounter from competing denominations. Liberty of printing, of public meeting, and peaceful association, along with administrative decentralization, are further proclaimed to be inevitable consequences of the fundamental principle that animated the revolution; and assurance is given that the colonies will enjoy the benefits which are reaped by the mother country "on the strong bases of freedom and credit." So far the manifesto merely sums up the work of the past six weeks, and declares that Spain, having delivered herself from corruption and tyranny, is resolved to continue in the enjoyment of her freedom.

ENGLAND.

Reverdy Johnson's Departure from Liverpool.

The American Ambassador, whose visit to Liverpool has inspired general satisfaction and confidence, left Liverpool for London on the 27th ult. On the previous evening the Ambassador was entertained by the Mayor at the Town Hall. Though the proceedings were strictly private, the substance of Mr. Johnson's reply to the toast of his health has found publicity. His excellency confessed that he had felt very much interested as to the kind of reception which he should meet with in Liverpool, and he was very much gratified with the cordiality and warmth with which he had been received, and with the manifestations of friendship and esteem displayed towards the United States. He expressed a hope that the important commercial relations between Great Britain and his own country would increase and prosper to a still greater extent. So far as his own influence extended he would do his utmost to preserve that peace and good understanding between the two countries which were so essential to the development and extension of trade. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) He had come over to this country with the intention of pursuing such a course as he believed in his heart would be for their mutual benefit. If friendly relations between the United States and England were continued the trade between the two countries might be increased two if not four fold. The growth of cotton under the free labor system would be larger than ever, and English manufacturers would flourish in a corresponding ratio. (Applause.) He felt convinced that all existing differences would soon be smoothed away, and though a change of government was spoken of in England, he believed that all matters now pending between the Government of the United States and that of England would, if such a change took place, be adjusted before Lord Stanley retired from office. He had never met a man more thoroughly industrious than Lord Stanley. He fully anticipated that his (Mr. Johnson's) policy would meet with the approval of his own Government, but if he was not so fortunate he would accept the result with Christian fortitude. He also expressed a hope that the way in which differences between this country and the United States were being settled would teach the world that war, with its many horrors, might be avoided by a little honest diplomacy and an earnest desire on both sides to do what was right and just. Some remarks had been made with reference to the share which his predecessor, Mr. Adams, had had in the preliminary stages of these negotiations. He (Mr. Johnson) was glad of an opportunity of most cordially and gratefully acknowledging the admirable manner in which Mr. Adams had conducted the delicate and difficult negotiations with the head of the English Foreign Office.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Military Committee of Vienna has agreed, on the representation of Baron Beust, that the army should be maintained on the war footing of 800,000 men. Many members of the committee were at first opposed to this, but reasons given by Baron Beust, under the pledge of secrecy, finally convinced them of its necessity. The *New Free Press* states that Baron Beust, while alluding to the friendly relationship between Austria and all the powers, declared that, in view of the possibility of a conflict between France and Prussia, Austria was obliged to remain armed for the protection of her own neutrality.

The demolition of the walls and fortifications of Barcelona has been decreed in consequence of the increase in the population of the city.

The resignation of Marshal Niel, and consequently the preponderance of the peace party in the French Cabinet, is again talked of, and the likelihood of General Lebœuf being appointed in his place.

On Saturday night, 24th ult., it is said an armed body of insurgents forced an entrance into the house of Mr. William Wigmore, of Ballyrodick, Ireland, about twelve miles from Cork, and took three guns and some pistols, with which they decamped.

GENERAL GRANT.

Probable Complexion of his Cabinet—Speculations upon his Designs—His Views of the Republican Platform.

The New York *Herald's* special correspondence from Washington, yesterday, contains the following interesting information, respecting General Grant's designs.

The Next Cabinet.

At the present time the most interesting topic of conversation hereabouts is the probable composition of General Grant's Cabinet. On this subject there are many claimants to the reputation of being good authorities, and profound oracles are not wanting who can foretell the signs of the times in this respect. They all have their believers; but the truth is, that no other President elect since the foundation of the Government ever preserved so rigid a silence in regard to his future course in important State matters as General Grant, and as a natural consequence, the vast number of rumors now floating around contains but a very few well founded facts. It is unmistakably clear that Grant is desirous of making his Cabinet selections without consulting party leaders, and of making them to suit himself; consequently all those who volunteer their advice in the matter are treated alike, from the dogmatic political manager, who assumes to dictate, to the humble aspirant for Presidential favor, who ventures only to throw out a suggestion. They are patiently listened to and graciously permitted to do all the talking. Thus all such interviews terminate highly unsatisfactorily, without a promise or even a hint that their counsel has taken sufficient root to bring forth fruit.

It is an undoubted fact that General Grant has fully decided to hold himself entirely aloof from party restraints; for he feels that in order to be free to act in all emergencies for the best interests of the country he must not be fettered by party ties. He evidently feels that, in both his nomination and election, the debt of gratitude is as heavy on one side as it is on the other, and he regards himself as absolved from the necessity of accepting at the hands of the Republican party nominations to important offices and plans for national exigencies ready made for him. The earnestness with which the Republican leaders implored him to bear the standard through the Presidential contest, the consciousness that the honor was unsought and even repeatedly declined by him, and that when at length he acceded to their urgent request he did so with the distinct understanding that he was to be independent in action and just as free to follow the dictates of his own judgment as when he accepted, under the same conditions, the chief command of the armies in the field, justify his reticence on the subject.

General Grant does not keep his thoughts and views hermetically sealed, as it were, in his own mind. He has intimate and confidential friends who have been long tried in prudence of good counsel, who still share his confidence to a great extent; but these friends, knowing the importance that the General attaches to secrecy concerning his future actions, are almost as reticent and reserved as the General. Nevertheless, although it is next to impossible to obtain anything in regard to the formation of the next Cabinet that may be announced by authority, there are some slight intimations dropped by those who have opportunities of knowing, which, when taken in connection with other known facts, form conclusions worthy of mention. Certain of these intimations lead to the belief that both J. Lathrop Motley and Edwin M. Stanton have been spoken of by Grant as excellent men as Secretary of State; that Admiral D. D. Porter is the likeliest man for Secretary of the Navy, and that General J. M. Schofield will most probably retain the control of the War Department. These names are based on something better than mere conjecture; but in relation to the other Cabinet positions nothing more relisble than current rumors can be found. One statement I can make with great confidence, which is that the Cabinet of General Grant is already "cut and dried." The men have been determined upon, and the chances that any alteration will be made in the list is exceedingly small. Another fact in relation to the future conduct of the President elect is that all such professors of political science and the art of sharing out public offices as Wendell Phillips, Ben Butler, on the one side, and N. B. Forrest, Wade Hampton, C. C. Vallandigham et al., on the other, may as well send their advice to the King of Dahomey as to General Grant. A word to the wise is sufficient.

General Grant's Views of the Republican Platform.

A statement made last evening by a gentleman in whom may be placed implicit reliance, and who enjoys excellent opportunities to enable him to speak intelligently on the subject, may give some indication of General Grant's position in relation to the Republican party. He states that after the General was nominated he sat for quite a long time carefully reading and pondering upon the platform adopted by the Convention; that he finally expressed to his confidential friends that he did not like it, and was in great doubt whether he would accept the nomination on that platform. This coming to the ears of certain leaders of the party they hastened to call upon the General, who stated to them his objections to the platform. This intelligence was received with no little consternation by his visitors, who feared that Grant entertained the intention of declining the nomination. They at once opened upon him with every conceivable argument they could bring forward to induce him to accept, one of which arguments was that the platform need not be regarded by him in so serious a light—it was simply an enunciation of the general principles of the party, necessary only to make up the issues of the campaign. They urged him to accept at all events, and to say nothing more about the platform. Many other arguments of a similar character were used, it is said, which gave Grant to understand that they wanted him to accept the nomination if even it had to be on a platform of his own adoption.

GERRIT SMITH.

His Letter to Our President Elect.

PETERBORO, Nov. 4.—PRESIDENT GRANT:—Honored and Dear Sir:—Pardon this letter. Pardon my irrepressible impatience to write it. I learn to-day that you are made President of the United States; and I cannot wait, even until to-morrow, to say to you what my whole soul urges me to say to you. Before the election your exhortation to your countrymen was, "Let us have peace!" To this exhortation, as sublime as it is concise, their reply, in the voice of the election, is, also, "Let us have peace!" What you then asked of them, they now ask of you. What you then called on them to do, they have now put in your power to do, and now call on you to do. What, however, is the peace which you asked for, and which, in turn, you are asked for? Is it of a superficial and evanescent character? Or is it that deep and enduring peace whose foundations are in nothing short of nature and reason, justice and religion?

The chief thing for which I took up my pen was to remind you of the deep desire of many hundred thousands who voted for you to have your administration signalized by its cordial recognition of the equal rights of all races of men; by its downright and effective assertion that no man loses rights by being born in a skin of one color instead of another; and of its faithful, warm-hearted, and successful endeavors to rid our country of this low and brutal antagonism of races. What your administration shall be in other respects is of comparatively little consequence. Confident, however, may all be that if right in this most comprehensive and vital respect, it will be right in every other essential one.

I saw, in your letter of August, 1863, that you had not in your early life made human rights one of your studies. Nevertheless, that, in the high office to which you were chosen yesterday, you will prove yourself to be their enlightened, impartial, and successful defender, I cannot doubt. For, like the martyred and immortal Lincoln, you are above the stupidity of not being able to change, and above the weakness of being ashamed to change. Indeed, while in your letter to which I have referred, you say that formerly you had not been 'an abolitionist—not even what could be called anti-slavery'—you do, in the same letter, acknowledge your self to have advanced so far as to insist on the abolition of slavery, and on there being no peace which permits the existence of slavery. Moreover, in another of your letters written in the same month, you reach the altitude of declaring that "Human liberty is the only foundation of human government." Better still is your recent declaration to Mr. Colfax that, in your Presidency, "we shall have the strong arm of the Executive, representing the will and majesty of a mighty people, declaring and insuring to every citizen, black or white, rich or poor, be he humble or exalted, the safeguard of the nation, and protecting him from every wrong with the shield of our national strength." But best of all, to prove your discernment and appreciation of human rights and your fidelity to them, was your acceptance of your nomination and of the righteous principles of the Republican party. The grandest of all these principles is not no slavery, but universal suffrage; for the ballot is the mightiest protection of its possessor, not only from slavery, but from every other wrong. That universal suffrage is one of the principles of the Republican party, is manifest from its being set up in the District of Columbia. Had this party as clear a constitutional right to set it up in the loyal States, all those States would also have been blessed with it. The action of Congress on the question of suffrage in the disloyal States was under the law of war—was the exercise of the right of the conqueror.

Nor in your early life did you take the lead in saving a nation. But, when the time came for you to do so, you did so; and did so successfully, triumphantly. Nor in early life had you heard the call to help drive out of your country this mean and murderous antagonism of races. Since, then, however, you have heard it, and have been obeying it. And now, safely can your country rely on your wisdom and justice for what more she requires at your hands. These qualities, so eminent in you, have faithfully and fully met all the claims which your country has, in quick succession, laid upon you. Not less faithfully and fully will they meet all her remaining claims upon you. And well, too, may she trust that He who has brought you into the Chief Magistracy "for such a time as this," will both show you your true work, and give you head, heart, and hand to do it.

I cannot forbear saying that no small ground of my rejoicing in your election is your charitable judgment and generous treatment of the South. Warmly did I approve the easy terms on which you allowed General Lee to surrender. Your subsequent report of the temper of the South, after a too hasty tour through it, showed that you were capable of forming a charitable judgment of even a recent foe. Far too favorable as this report was thought to be, it nevertheless would have been borne out in a high degree, had not these bad men among the leaders of the Northern Democracy held back the South from "accepting the situation," and pushed her forward to the indecent and preposterous inversion of claiming for the conquered the right to dictate terms to the conqueror. And how monstrous these terms!—nothing less than that the nation should again put under the feet of the wicked white men, who had taken up arms to destroy her, the forgiving and magnanimous black men, who had taken up arms to save her! No fear need be entertained that, in your undertakings or measures for peaceable and affectionate relations between the North and the South, you will lay all the blame of our civil war upon the South. Inasmuch as the North is scarcely less responsible than the South for slavery, you will judge, and rightly, too, that she is scarcely less responsible for the war which grew out of it. Wherever there is a man who, because he became the enemy of his country, was subjected to political disabilities, there is a man whom you would have relieved of them as soon as there is proof that he has again become its friend. But, on the other hand, you will regard no man as the friend of his country who wars upon his neighbor because that neighbor is of a race different from his own, or because that neighbor stands up for the equal rights of all the races of men. GERRIT SMITH.

FILIBUSTERISM.

An Expedition to Annex Cuba to the United States Fitting out in New York.

The New York *World* of this morning publishes the following:—

The highly important events that have transpired in Spain during the past five weeks, which have resulted in the overthrow of one of the oldest thrones on the European continent, has drawn the attention of adventurous and filibustering Americans to the unprotected or weak state of the defenses of the ever faithful isle of Cuba.

An expedition, or rather series of expeditions, are now in process of fitting out, the objective point of such being some central point of general concentration in the heart of Cuba. These expeditions are severally being organized in New York, Mobile, Boston, and New Orleans. The object of these several expeditions, when united, is the annexation of Cuba to the United States.

Communication has been established between the leading insurgents now in arms against the authority of the Captain-General Lersundi, and the different chiefs of the movement in the United States.

In New York city the acknowledged leader of the filibustering movement is a Colonel George W. Gibbons, who has held a commission and served in the volunteer force employed during the late war. Colonel Gibbons is about twenty-eight years of age, is a man of powerful frame, and when a mere lad served under the ill-fated General William Walker in his Nicaraguan filibustering movement.

The organization of the movement is as follows:—

There will be three points of departure, viz.:

First. From the city of New York twenty-five hundred men will embark in a steamer now chartered. These men will be armed with revolvers, but will not have with them any larger arms or artillery, as it will be impossible to evade the United States authorities with a supply of muskets or ammunition. But the vessel will carry twenty days' provisions for the number of men who will be debarked at some point on the coast, from whence they will march to the mountains. Once there, it will be impossible to drive them from their stronghold until the native patriots have rallied in good numbers.

Second. The expedition from Boston will consist of eight hundred men, unarmed, but well officered by men who have served in New England regiments. These men will also take with them twenty days' provisions, so as to enable the Cuban patriots to remain in their defenses and resist the Spanish veterans. If possible, a battery of small howitzers will accompany this part of the general movement.

But the main and most important movement will be from New Orleans, the Mobile contingent co-operating with the principal column from Louisiana.

Three thousand men will leave New Orleans in fifteen days from this date. They will be conveyed by a large and fast screw-steamer, and with her, or at a different day or night, another fast vessel will sail, carrying stores, artillery, and provisions for five thousand men. This body will be under General Harry Hays, or General Charles F. Henningsen, of Nicaraguan and Hungarian revolutionary fame.

Colonel James Kerrigan, formerly of the 25th New York Infantry, is to have a separate command in the New York contingent. Colonel Gibbons has been the recipient of ninety-four letters, offering assistance, within the past few days, and two well-known merchants in this city have offered $60,000 worth of shot and ammunition towards the cause.

Two great difficulties present themselves to the filibusters in this projected invasion of Cuba. First, it is doubtful if the United States will wink at them. The district of Santiago is proclaimed and Manzanillo, where it is probable that a large body of the invaders would have to land by reason of the peculiar conformation of the coast, is at latest intelligence in the hands of the Spanish troops. The principal officers in command of the rebel Cubans are Col Aguileras and Gen. Cespeder—the last, who has been a very wealthy slaveholder, being a very brave and efficient officer. Colonel Cabrera, Colonel Diaz, and several other officers, have hoisted the standard of revolt, and it is impossible to doubt but that the insurrection will have overspread all Cuba up to the gates of Havana in twenty days. Nearly every newspaper editor in the island of Cuba enters, sympathizes, or is directly implicated in the revolt; and Lersundi has been almost driven crazy with the complicated troubles that have poured down upon his devoted head.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—This morning quite a number of persons were in attendance upon this Court to hear the argument of the case of Sinn vs. Drew, in which *The Lancashire Lass* was involved. Mr. Sinn was present with his counsel, William L. Hirst, Jr., and several members of Mrs. Drew's company sat beside E. S. Miller, Esq., representing the respondent.

His Honor, calling up the case asked for the bill, which was given him by Mr. Hirst. After reading it, he remarked that it stated that the original drama was never printed in this country, but not that it had never been printed in England, and, therefore, he thought the presumption was that it had been printed there.

The complainant claimed to be the proprietor of the literal adaptation of the drama, but until the difference between the two versions were pointed out he did not know what he could restrain. At all events he could only restrain so much as was original. If the complainant's adaptation contained anything that was new, that much could be protected from infringement. In order to learn these differences he thought it necessary that he should first see the original drama.

Mr. Hirst produced Mr. Sinn's manuscript, saying that he would admit it to be the original drama, with the exception of the additions made by Mr. Sinn, which he would point out.

The Judge observed also that he saw two things in this case; first, that the piece had been played in New York; and, second, that there was an omission to aver that it was not printed in England. He thought the case required an affidavit stating if it was known, whether the original drama had ever been printed anywhere.

An affidavit was drawn up by Mr. Hirst and subscribed by Mr. Sinn, which the Judge read, and which he said was in substance that the deponent believed the play had never been printed, but had been performed in London. However, he would hear further.

Mr. Hirst then proceeded to point out from the manuscript Mr. Sinn's additions. In the prologue was introduced the character of "Farmar Kirby," the father of "Ruth Kirby," the principal character in the play; after the prologue two years elapsed, and no satisfactory account was given in the original of what became of him. Mr. Sinn, order to supply this difficulty, explained to the audience in his adaptation, that he died. Also, in the original "Ruth Kirby" was represented as at Fernleigh Farm, and two minutes afterwards in Liverpool with the same dress and bonnet upon her. This left a very unsatisfactory vacancy in the minds of the audience, which the complainant had remedied in his adaptation. A number of other instances were pointed out, in which the complainant had made additions.

His Honor said that so far as these adaptations were concerned Mr. Sinn undoubtedly had their copyright; but there was no averment that these adaptations were about to be used. He could see nothing more here than what was inevitable that the play at both theatres were alike. He could only enjoin, at all events, these adaptations, provided some allegation was made that they were expected to be used by some one else.

Mr. Hirst here cited the case of Kean vs. Wheatley, as sustaining his position; but the Judge could see no ground upon which to restrain the production of the original play.

Mr. Hirst urged upon the Court that his client had purchased this manuscript from a London gentleman, had taken upon himself to amend its defects and put it properly before the public, and taken out his copyright, and therefore stood before every one else in the United States in the right of its performance.

The Judge still answered that the play was common to all the world, and adaptations being made by a single individual, he did not see why that individual should not have the benefit of his own inventions, and could not see why he should be entitled to the whole play exclusively of every one else. In the case cited the defendants did not desire to use the original without the improvements, and in that there was an allegation of fraud. Nobody would have thought of enjoining them from using the original play; but they did not wish that. Here, however, there was no allegation of fraud or any averment that anything more than the original play would be used by the respondents.

Mr. Hirst asked if Mr Sinn had not under his copyright the exclusive right to the title of the play, "Byron's *Lancashire Lass*"? but his Honor thought not.

It was stated that there was no ill-feeling whatever between the parties, and Mr Sinn had only brought the case into court to have the legal question settled.

Judge Cadwalader then announced that he would refuse to grant the injunction. He added that whenever a dramatic author took out a copyright of mere adaptations, he should in a proper manner indicate to the public what those adaptations were, as a matter of caution.

This Mr. Hirst said would be promptly attended to.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—Prison cases were before the Court this morning.

A man named James Finnegan was convicted of the larceny of a horse blanket from a car-driver.

George and William Zimmerman, two lads, entered a plea of guilty to the charge of stealing various sums of money from the drawer of a tobacconist with whom they were employed, amounting in the aggregate to $127. The money was taken in small sums and at different times.

Frank B. Wonderly was acquitted of the charge of the larceny, as bailee, of various sums of money procured upon pension certificates.

John Bryson was charged with keeping a ferocious and furious dog. A lady testified that the animal had sprung at her and only prevented from biting by the volume of her skirts. A police officer testified that the dog would frequently run at wagons and ragpickers. Jury out.

DISTRICT COURT, No 1—Judge Stroud—Mackey, Beattie & Hay vs. Alexander King. An action to recover commissions for the sale of liquor. Before reported. Verdict for the defendant.

Elizabeth Sparks vs. Adelaide E. Haskins, Executrix of Anson Haskins. An action to recover for board furnished to a minor. On trial.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in Tennessee—The Reassembling of the Legislature—Gov. Brownlow's Message Recommending Limited Suffrage.

Financial and Commercial

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Legislative Session—The Governor's Message—Limited Suffrage Recommended.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 10.—The Legislature convened yesterday, but there will hardly be a quorum present till Wednesday or Thursday. The Governor's message, which is a lengthy document, will not be read before there is a quorum present. He refers briefly to the suffrage question, recommending the extension of suffrage to that small class of Rebels who were involuntarily dragged into the Rebellion, and who have since the war fully supported the Government. In this message the Governor recommends the sale of those railroads which have failed to pay the interest on their indebtedness to the State.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.

James Parr,

several years Clerk of the first branch of City Council under Mayor Chapman's administration, died suddenly this morning of apoplexy.

Hon. E. M. Stanton

is now sojourning in Baltimore, recuperating his health.

The insurance on Bentley Springs Hotel is $30,000, some in Philadelphia companies.

The Maryland Mechanics'

Institute Fair

closes to-night, after a very successful season.

Weather warm, business steady, and money easier.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 10—A. M.—Consols for money, 94¼; for account, 94¼. United States Five-twenties firm at 73¾. American stocks steady; Erie, 27¼; Illinois Central, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10.—Cotton quiet; the sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs and Provisions unchanged.

Turpentine quiet but firm. Petroleum quiet.

LONDON, Nov. 10—A. M.—Sugar flat, both on the spot and to arrive.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 10—P. M.—Consols, 94¼ for both money and account; United States Five-twenties, 74¼; Erie Railroad, 27¼; Illinois Central, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10—P. M.—Cotton easier; middling uplands, 11@11¼; middling Orleans, 11¼@11⅝. Provisions quiet. Lard quiet and steady.

HAVRE, Nov. 10—P. M.—Cotton 138f. on the spot and 125f. to arrive and afloat.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Stocks unsettled. Chicago and Rock Island, 104; Reading, 97¾; Canton Co. 57; Erie, 39¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 108½; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 83¾; New York Central, 123; Illinois Central, 143; Cumberland preferred 35½; Virginia 6s, 56; Missouri 6s, 83½; Hudson River, 127; 5-20s, 1862, 108¼; do. 1864, 107⅝; do. 1865, 107½; do. new, 109@109⅞; 10-40s, 105¾. Gold 135¾. Exchange, 9¼.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—Cotton dull at 25c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat very dull; prime and choice red $2 06@2 20. Corn dull; new white 75@85c.; yellow 90@92c. Oats dull at 70@72c. Cloverseed scarce and firm, but very quiet at $7 50. Rye dull and nominal; strictly prime $1 35@1 40. Provisions of all kinds unchanged.

New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	121¼	Toledo & Wabash..	59
N.Y. and E. R.	39¼	Mil. & St. Paul R...	70
Ph. and Rea. R.	97	Adams Express....	46¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	82½	Wells, Fargo.....	27⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	84½	U.S. Express Co....	46
Chi. and N. W. com.	87⅝	Tennessees, new....	68
Chi. and N.W. pref.	87⅝	Gold.....	135¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	103⅝	Market dull.	
Pitts. F.W. and Chi.	108⅝		

FARRAGUT.

Arrival of the Admiral in New York.

Yesterday afternoon the telegraphic operator at Sandy Hook announced the arrival in the offing of the steam frigate Franklin, with Admiral Farragut on board. The Franklin, since her departure from the port of New York in the early summer of 1867, has visited the chief seaports of the several countries of Europe, and everywhere the gallant Admiral, the hero of so many well-fought naval engagements, had a most cordial welcome. Civilians as well as military officers did him honor on land, and the marine force of each Government paid him special attention. So great indeed was his fame abroad, that at the time of the reviews at Cherbourg by the respective navies of England and France the Franklin, the representative vessel of the United States, and which ran the Rebel batteries at New Orleans and other places with such consummate skill, under the direction of her intrepid commander, was, according to the chroniclers of those events, scarcely less an object of admiration than the noblest vessel in the fleet of either of these great European countries. Crowned heads feasted and feted Admiral Farragut, who maintained his republican simplicity notwithstanding the pomp and splendor with which he was surrounded, and nowhere or on no occasion compromised the dignity of his nation, or his own self-respect as the first sailor of our nation. The heads of the Protestant, Catholic Greek, and Mohammedan Churches came down from their high estate and made reciprocal visits to the Franklin, and none felt degraded by the association. Honors everywhere awaited the Admiral since he left these shores, and not one did he receive in excess of his merits. Now he has returned to his native land, for which he labored so zealously and fearlessly during the Rebellion, and it is to be hoped that it will be many years before there is occasion for him to retire from a service which he has done so much to ennoble. The Franklin has on board the following named officers:—Commodore Alex. M. Pennock; Fleet Captain, William L. Leroy; Captain Commanding, James M. Shirk; Lieutenant Commanders, Edward E. Potter, J. C. Watson, J. Pearson, Ira Harris, Jr., and W. Bainbridge Hoff.

—The young ladies of the engraving class at the New York Cooper Union furnish as good wood-cuts as most engravers, at a much lower price.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1868.

To Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government securities were ⅛@¼ per cent. higher. 114¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; 105¼ for 10-40s; 109½ for '62 5-20s; 107¼ for '64 5-20s; 107⅜ for '65 5-20s; and 110¼ for '67 5-20s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 102½.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 49@49⅛, a slight advance on the closing price of last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54½, a slight advance; Lehigh Valley at 55, no change. 128¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 44½ for Little Schuylkill; 67 for Norristown; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 31½ for Catawissa preferred; and 25½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. West Philadelphia sold at 65½; 34 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 16 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 20½ for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 10½ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 240 was bid for North America; 157 for Philadelphia; 31 for Mechanics'; 40 for Commonwealth; and 65½ for Commonwealth; and 119 for Central National.

Canal shares were firmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 29½, and Morris Canal preferred at 72, no change.

—The directors of the Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company have declared a dividend of five dollars per share out of the earnings of the last six months.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2600 City 6s, New	102½	100 sh Read R.	b5&1n. 49
$320 do. New	102½	100 do.	b30. 49⅜
27 sh Penna R.	c&p. 54⅛	100 do.	b5&1n. 49
61 do.	d b.1s. 54⅛	100 sh Leh Nav.	29½
12 do.	54⅜	19 sh Mor C Pf.	72
23 sh Leh V R.	58	100 sh N Y & Mid.	5
20 do.	58	5 sh W Phila R.	65½

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	135¼	12·30 P. M.	135¼
10·31 "	135½	12·31 "	135⅝
10·35 "	135⅝	12·45 "	135⅝
10·40 "	135½	12·50 "	135⅝
12·07 P. M.	135½	12·53 "	135⅝
12·25 "	135½	12·56 "	135⅝

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114½; old 5-20s, do., 109½@109⅝; new 5-20s, 1864, 107⅜@107½; do., 1865, 107⅜@107½; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110@110¼; do., 1867, 110¼@110½; do., 1868, 110⅜@111; 10-40s, 105¼@105½. Gold, 135¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; do. 1862, 108¼@109¼; do., 1864, 107¼@107½; do., 1865, 107⅜@107½; do., 1865, new, 109½@110; do., 1867, new, 109⅝@110; do., 1868, 110¼@111; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104½@104⅝. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 135¼@135⅝. Silver, 129@130¼.

SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN GOLD—First Mortgage Bonds, based upon the valuable franchises, grants, railroad, equipment, etc., of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, now nearly completed, and forming one of the most assured and productive lines of traffic in the world. The way traffic alone is large and remunerative, independently of the immense through business soon to follow.

A portion of this loan is offered to investors at 103 and accrued interest in currency. The bonds have semi-annual gold coupons attached payable in January and July.

Information, etc., to be had of

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.,
No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Nov. 10.—The Flour Market is quiet but prices are steady; about 600 barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at $5·75@6·50 for superfine, $6·75@7 for extras, $7·25@8 for spring wheat extra family, $8·50@11 for winter wheat do., $11·25@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $7 75@8. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The market is poorly supplied with prime Wheat, and this description is in fair request at current prices. Sales of Rye at $1·85@2 05 for common and choice lots and amber at $2·10@2·14. Rye sells at $1·50 ₩ bushel for Western and $1·55 for prime Pennsylvania. Corn is excessively dull, and the tendency of prices is for a lower range; sales of yellow at $1·16@1·17; 3000 bushels Western do. at $1·12; 5000 bushels new do. at $1; and Western mixed at $1·15@1·16. Oats attract but little attention; sales of 2000 bushels Western at 68@71c. No change to notice in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $42·50 ₩ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed ranges from $7 to $7·50 ₩ 64 pounds. Timothy is nominal at $3@$3·15. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2 60@2·65.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 10.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....60 | 11 A. M.....69 | 2 P. M.....73

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Brig Mystic, Hasbman, Oporto, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Thos. Jefferson, Briggs, Fall River, Captain.
Schr Sea Nymph, Connelly, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Maria Roxana, Palmer, Boston, do.
Schr W. P. Burden, Adams, Warren, R. I., Hammett & Neill.
Schr Crisis, Bowen, Providence, do.
Schr Taylor & Mathis, Cheesman, Boston, George S. Repplier.
Schr Ocean Wave, Baker, Providence, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr R. S. Dean, Cook, Taunton, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr R. S. Miller, Smith, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr S Hotchkiss, Hodgdon, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr M. Tilton, Fritsinger, Salem.
Schr Jas. A. Crooker, Currier, Saco.
Schr Henrietta, Clark, Boston.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Brig Resolute, Lippincott, 7 days from St. Mary's, Ga., with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr E. A.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The New Cabinet.

From the N. Y. Times.

General Grant is receiving a plentiful stock of advice as to the composition of his Cabinet from journalists and politicians who labored strenuously to prevent his election. He is too sensible a man to disregard good counsel, whether proceeding from enemies or friends. But the value of suggestions may be estimated, presumptively, by the character for sagacity of those who make them. And as the Democrats have wretchedly mismanaged their own concerns, and both in the selection of nominees and the conduct of the campaign have evinced the most consummate folly, it is probable that General Grant will not consider them peculiarly qualified to act as his advisers. Success may take warning from failure, but it is scarcely likely to make failure a confidential friend.

The qualities displayed by General Grant as a soldier afford the best possible guarantee as well of the judgment as of the independence which may be looked for in the formation of his administration. Not the least of the causes of his military prestige was the sagacious estimate of character which enabled him to single out the best men under his command, and to assign them to the duties for which they were best fitted. No paltry jealousy hindered him from putting strong men on the road to distinction; no petty favoritism impelled him to lift incompetence over distinguished ability. He thought only of the great object to be attained, and in his devotion to duty looked always for the most effective available assistance. It is reasonably certain that in the selection of a Cabinet the same discrimination will save him from the pitfalls that would have environed almost any other President. He is a good judge of character. His method of estimating men leaves little hope for charlatanry, and none for notorious unfitness. His contempt for the low arts of the professional politician, and his freedom from the entagling alliances which are too often the price of high office, are circumstances greatly in his favor. He will be at liberty to assign to the several departments men whose antecedents inspire confidence in their integrity, and whose capacity for administrative labor has been satisfactorily proved. His own position, moreover, will no doubt enable him to gather about him some to whom, ordinarily, Cabinet offices form no temptation. More than mere politicians will be willing to co-operate with him in fulfilling the hopes and expectations awakened by his election.

And yet it is absurd to suppose that General Grant, in his choice of Cabinet officers, will travel beyond the boundaries of the Republican party. Violent partisanship we do not look for at his hands. Nevertheless, he is a Republican President, made such despite Democratic opposition; and this Cabinet must possess the confidence of the party that supported him, not of the party by whom he was assailed. The pretensions of cliques he may, and doubtless will, value at their proper rate; but to the general and understood wishes of the Republican party, as a whole, he should, and we are quite sure he will, accord ungrudging respect. One of the prime conditions of his usefulness is the reëstablishment of harmony between the Executive and Congress, and this will be impossible unless the nominations for responsible offices commend themselves to the majority by a known identification with the principles and purposes of the Republican organization.

If those of the Democrats who profess anxiety for the success and welfare of General Grant as President are really honest in their utterances, we recommend them to employ their influence in moderating the rancor of their own party, and in substituting fair play for the factious opposition which Republican measures have almost uniformly encountered. They cannot hope to construct a Seymour Cabinet with Grant as President. But they may help to abate the bitterness of partisanship, to purify the working of the Government, and to hasten the restoration of lasting peace by the adoption of a moderate and practical course. They have it in their power, especially in the South, to contribute to the return of national harmony and prosperity. The possibility, or even the promise of these services, will not, however, entitle them to any share in the administration of the Government. The country looks for a Cabinet in whose aims it may repose entire confidence: and the standard by which General Grant's advisers will in part be judged, is their relation to the party whose principles and policy have just achieved so signal a triumph.

Grant's Characteristics.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

When General Grant, in a private letter to his father, written while he was yet achieving his reputation in the West, modestly stated that it was his highest ambition to be equal to anything that might be expected of him, he seems to have unconsciously epitomized the traits that have won for him the confidence of his countrymen and the respect of the world. In all the trying relations in which he has been placed, he has never once fallen short of achieving all that could have been reasonably expected of him. He seems to have always set himself to the performance of the nearest duty without a particle of the self-seeking that has proved the bane of so many of our generals and politicians. While others were planning future honors and aggrandizement as the consequence of certain acts, General Grant kept closely to the work on hand, and left the morrow to take care of itself. He also possessed a rare intuition of character that always led him to select the right man for the right work. Of all his generals there is not one who did not prove himself worthy of his leader; none who proved unequal to the duty intrusted to him.

Judging the future by the past, there is every reason to anticipate that in the new position to which General Grant has been elected he will prove equal to all that is expected of him by his countrymen. Even the Democrats, while yet smarting under the sense of defeat, freely express their confidence in the integrity and ability of the President elect. That he will conduct his administration with a due regard to the interests and privileges of all classes, and with a strict economy, is what is now expected of him by the American people, and that he will realize those anticipations there is every reason to hope. Since the days of Washington there never was a President who was less indebted to the politicians and more indebted to the people. He owes everything to the masses; nothing to faction. Even the Southerners concede his honesty and admire his magnanimity—as they have good reason to do—and anticipate that his policy will be liberal and generous.

That General Grant will hold the lines with a firm hand may be confidently anticipated. Under his administration the United States will be respected abroad. At home, order and protection of life and property in all parts of the country will be strictly enforced, thus establishing the foundations of a renewed prosperity. The South will be made to understand once for all that the Constitution enforces duties as well as confers privileges. In fine, he will render the United States more democratic than ever before, by establishing equal rights and universal liberty of thought, action, and speech as the irrevocable principles of the Republic.

The Vote.

From Brick Pomeroy's Democrat.

There is little doubt that the full returns from the different States, and counting in Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, which were not allowed to vote, will show not only heavy gains to the Democracy, as we intimated on Saturday, but a popular majority for our ticket, and a grand army of two millions and a half of men, still in the field, and ready to struggle right on, with the same heroic spirit as in the past, for the restoration of free government and white supremacy over all this land.

Then, in addition, there is to be taken into the account the disfranchisement of white citizens in many of the States, which in Tennessee and Missouri is heavy, but we think not as great as has been stated by some of the papers in the other Southern States. This habit of making figures lie, which so conspicuously prevails in certain journals, indicates very bad political and personal morals, and does great harm to the party which is in any way made responsible for it.

The election returns were badly "doctored" in the late canvass by a certain mercenary, prostituted sheet, falsely claiming to be Democratic, whose statements were so wild and reckless as to seriously reflect upon the character of the party, and impair confidence in even fair and honest Democratic authority.

Upon the question of the extent of the disfranchisement in the South we have no definite information. It is bad enough in all conscience, when the truth is stated, and the case requires no exaggeration to show either Jacobin villainy or the strength of the white man's party in this country. In Tennessee we believe it is about ninety thousand. Why does any fool want to lie it up to 114,867? The very fact that somebody is so particular as to bring the numbers down to tens and units, to which minuteness nobody has any knowledge, shows on the face of the statement that it is a fabrication. Missouri is put down at ninety-five thousand. Though it is enormous in that State, we have an impression that this is an exaggeration. Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and West Virginia are given a total disfranchisement of 221,350 white voters. We think this is overstated. In Arkansas every man before he is allowed to vote is obliged to swear that he believes in negro equality, which excludes nearly the whole white population, unless they swear falsely, and we think there is some approach to this in Alabama; and in West Virginia there is a shameful political ostracism; but we do not understand that there is a very large disfranchisement in the other four States named. We wish some friend in each of the Southern States would give us accurate information in this matter, that we may publish reliable statements.

But what shall we say of a statement purporting to show the opposition strength, which first claims that the Democrats would have got 137,966 had an election been held there, and then adds to that 57,883 disfranchised persons, making a grand total of 195,849? And this in the face of the fact that no question arises, and no line can be drawn, between persons who are and those who are not disfranchised, the whole State being disfranchised and under military rule. The incorrectness and absurdity of this way of getting at the facts appear when it is seen that the whole vote of Breckinridge, Bell, Douglas, and Lincoln, in 1860, was only 167,223—28,626 less than it is claimed that the Democratic vote alone would now be. And since then West Virginia, which cast 33,590 votes in 1864, has been torn from the Old Dominion. Taking this out, it would reduce the whole vote of what remains of Virginia to 131,704. Now this political bummer has the folly to put forth a statement that Virginia would have given, if permitted to vote, 64,145 more Democratic votes than the whole vote which the same part of Virginia cast in 1860. He treats Mississippi and Texas in the same way, first counting the whole vote, which he claims, and then adding an arbitrary number as disfranchised, when all are disfranchised alike. Democrats, as much as any class of citizens, are interested in exposing and denouncing such a blundering, reckless puppy, for they, more than anybody, are injured by such false and ridiculous statements being put forth apparently in their behalf.

Reconstruction in Sequence.

From the N. Y. World.

Florida is in revolution. Less in population than our Seventeenth ward, it is in mechanism and management a State, and now exhibits the cheerful spectacle of two would-be Governors, and one Legislature declared illegal by the Executive elected, who has been "impeached" by the "law-making" power on such charges as "lying," "selling commissions," "robbing the treasury," and several other kindred felonies. Compliments pass down there, and the carpet-bagger-in-chief retorts by declaring the "impeaching" body extinct because more than a quorum have constitutionally vacated their seats by accepting contemporaneous appointments to other offices. At last accounts the President of the Senate had proclaimed the Governor deposed pending impeachment, and had sought to assume the powers of state himself, in which attempt he had been substantially told by the Governor *de facto* to seek a zone yet more tropical than even the land of flowers. So each declares himself ruler and simultaneously summons the negro militia to his side. To neither of whom do the colored troops, though they undoubtedly fought nobly, seem anxious to flock; while on the furious factions the disfranchised virtue and brain of the State look with the complacency of indifference wherewith the wife regarded the traditional war between her husband and the bear.

Now, as to this rare, radiant, and racy wrangle, of course nobody cares whether carpet-bagger Reed kill carpet-bagger Gleason, or carpet-bagger Gleason kill carpet-bagger Reed, or each carpet-bagger do kill the other carpet-bagger, but it reflects in serious and comic colors, withal, the hideous monstrosity and screaming farce which this system of Congressional reconstruction works out when left to the crucial test of time, and to the simple charge of the scoundrels whom disfranchisement and bayonets, as negative and positive exercises, have lifted to the chairs of power.

Florida sets rolling a ball by which the whole of the inverted pyramids dancing on apexes in the South, and called governments, will be bowled over, and before long, by the simple operation of natural laws that bring capacity and honesty to the surface, affairs will flow in regular channels. The falling out of the rogues will be the completion of the proverb. The Kilkenny cat contest now in progress in the least will spread through all of the enslaved States. Scalawags and carpet-baggers in strife for precedent and spoils have begun a conflict which can but end when both are powerless for further mischief. Their mutual greeds breed mutual hates, have culminated in real struggle, and will finish each as effectually as the snake did his latitude when, putting his tail in his mouth, he swallowed himself out of sight.

This is what the *World* foresaw and foretold. All we asked for reconstruction was—Let it alone. Behold the result! It works out its own confusion with fear and trembling. It cannot stand. It totters from intrinsic rottenness and internal dissension. It falls not by violence, but, as the false knight in "Ivanhoe," "its own sins strike it dead." Various forms may and do mark and make its ruin. In Florida it is dissension. In Louisiana the swinish negroes have turned on those who cast before them the pearls of franchise, and rend them. Warmouth and company now bask for safety in the shadow of General Rousseau's coat-tail, and the conservatives heap scriptural coals of fire on the heads of those who sometimes played fantastic tricks of state. In Alabama and Georgia and Arkansas, and in North and South Carolina, conclusive conservative majorities, or great conservative gains, stamp out the illusions and repair the wastes wrought within the recent years by rioters and renegades in the name of liberty and equality. Every such success demonstrates the failure of reconstruction. It marks a change of sentiment, and the object of the Congressional system was to make over sovereign States into radical rotten-boroughs forever.

This is reconstruction in sequence. What fraud formed, fraud is wrecking. What the bayonet propped up, the ballot is burying in the dust, and there is a dramatic retribution in the process. The negro, in whose sole behoof these corporate abortions were instituted, in one way or another subverts the plans of those who traded on his credulity to work their own success over the prosperity of his longest and truest friends.

After this we can see the answer to "Let us have peace." After this we can see what is the "success of the Congressional system of reconstruction" on which the Chicago platform congratulated the country, and of which the late election of a minority President has been proclaimed as a ratification.

No, gentlemen, your house was built upon the sand. The rains are descending and the floods are come which beat upon that house. It will fall, and great will be the fall of it.

Two Civil Wars at Once—The Oyster and Other Spoils.

From the N. Y. World.

Old Abe was of opinion that it was best to have one war at a time, and permitted the nation to endure at the hands of England the insult and outrage of the Alabama business rather than violate so safe a rule. Hence the destruction of our commerce and our temper and terrible loss of time in reading Seward's despatches, to say nothing of the vexation of Reverdy Johnson, and his apologies to that famous old invalid, the British lion, for our bad behavior. Now we are more than half ready to convict Old Abe of a too timid spirit, of a too great fearfulness of war; for here we have actually doubled Old Abe's allowance without evident damage. We have two wars on hand, raging in full fury, either as bad as the Dorr war in Rhode Island, or the anti-rent war up the Hudson, or the whisky war in Pennsylvania, or Peter Stuyvesant's dreadful war with the Delaware men, or any other of the famous wars of history—two such wars, and we are none the worse for them, or not much the worse. Except for a little tightness in the money market down in Wall street, a tendency to speculation, and panic in all sorts of fancy printed paper, an unusual extravagance in the style of ladies' dresses at the opera, and the appearance of notes from G. W. B. in the papers, we might almost fancy that there was as profound a peace in the land as we all hope there will be when Grant takes hold.

Yet there is a dreadful war on the Chesapeake waters between the Virginians and the Marylanders. From the character of the combatants this war evidently is no trifle. We all know how the Virginians fight. Haven't we heard of the Army of Northern Virginia, and Stonewall Jackson, and Governor Wise, and Magruder, and Lee, and all the other sons of the mother of States and of statesmen, who, though she has lately been looked upon as no better than she ought to be, is a stout old girl nevertheless? We know that the Virginians will fight—at least while they preserve that fine sensibility of character that makes the fear of being laughed at for running away more terrible than the fear of an enemy in front. We also know that the Marylanders will fight. We know the history of the Baltimore streets. Moreover, we have heard of the Maryland line. Whether it is only a common chalk line, or whether it is a first cousin to the equator, or whether it is the line with which they catch the Spanish mackerel they have at Guy's, is a point of no importance whatever. We have heard that this line, like "Solon Shingle's" grandfather, "fit into the Revolution," and we have no doubt it "fit" better than Nihil did, for there good material in it. It was composed of two regiments of infantry, all Irishmen. Thus there is no doubt that the Marylanders will fight and the Virginians will fight if there is an object worthy of their prowess in dispute, and the object in this case is—the oyster! They will fight, of course. Who would not fight for his oysters? Now that nigger-breeding as a business is done with, now that the soil of Virginia is so exhausted for tobacco that the best districts hardly give a crop, and now that, as always, it takes labor to raise wheat, the oyster is Virginia's bottom dollar—her last source of wealth; so she will fight in this war with all the chivalry of her spirit—first, because the object is her beloved oyster; next, because it is the last resource of her sons in making money. Maryland, therefore, is not going to have an easy time on the Chesapeake.

The other war is in Florida, and is trivial to the oyster war. It is a war of the politicians about the plunder. We have no great respect for the Florida fighters themselves. They threshed little Hay once, Old Abe's secretary, pretty badly; but as Hay was not of much account on the field of slaughter, they are entitled to no honor for the achievement. But this Florida war has a more serious aspect when we remember that all the combatants of both sides went from Massachusetts. Massachusetts will fight terribly when the spoils are in danger; so there may be some bloody noses yet. It seems the Legislature has found out that the Governor has got a better hold on the State purse than they have, and that he "lies" (that being radical for a difference of opinion); so they have impeached him. He in return has impeached all the members in his way—has declared their seats vacant under the Constitution because they held other offices. The war will give us a fine view of the way government is carried on in a reconstructed State, unless (which fortune forfend!) the parties, finding each other's power, make peace on a fair distribution of the spoils.

Democracy and Election Frauds.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The *Sun* sees fit to say of the efforts to detect and expose the enormous frauds by which our late election was vitiated, and the electoral vote of our State given to candidates rejected by a great majority of our legal voters, that

"It is certain that the mass of the people, Democrats as well as Republicans, will entirely approve of the detection of such frauds, and will join in inflicting condign punishment upon their authors."

Comments by the Tribune.

Nearly thirty years ago, we did our best at Albany in aid of the first successful effort to pass an act for the protection of the rights of legal voters through their registration. The abuse of illegal voting was flagrant, though not then nearly as enormous as now (our city being but a village in comparison with its present magnitude); yet, according to our best recollection, *not one* Democrat, whether in or out of the Legislature, gave the effort any support or countenance whatever. And, though the act thus passed unquestionably prevented much illegal voting while it existed, it was repealed by a strict party vote in the first succeeding Democratic Legislature.

From that day to this, we have steadily and earnestly labored to have the laws of this and of every State so amended as to secure to every legal voter his right of suffrage—a right utterly subverted and destroyed wherever persons who are not legal voters are enabled to vote with impunity, and where persons who may or may not be voters are enabled to vote many times at one election. And we cannot call to mind a single instance wherein a member of the Democratic party, in sympathy and good standing with the regular organization of that party, has practically evinced any desire that efficient measures should be taken to render illegal voting impossible.

During these thirty years laws have been enacted in several States, intended and calculated to prevent illegal voting—no one of them, so far as we can recollect, by a Democratic Legislature. And, in every instance of the passage of such a law, where the Democratic party has succeeded to power, it has made haste to repeal the act.

The Legislature of New Jersey chosen in 1866, was Republican in both branches, and it enacted a registry law. The Legislature chosen last fall was Democratic in both branches, and it made haste to repeal that law, by passing its bill over Governor Ward's veto.

The last Legislature of Pennsylvania, being Republican, passed a Registry act. The Supreme Court of that State proceeded to nullify it as unconstitutional. The ruling spirit of that Court is George Sharswood, who was last year reëlected by the very frauds which this Registry act was intended and calculated to preclude!

The Democrats of Connecticut in 1867 elected and last spring reëlected James English Governor—we believe by fraudulent votes. As these frauds are necessarily confined mainly to the densely peopled communities—the cities and most populous villages—it is morally impossible to elect by them a Legislature; so that of Connecticut, like that just chosen in our State, was Republican. That Legislature proceeded to frame and pass a carefully considered act to prevent illegal voting. Governor English promptly vetoed it, urging objections to certain important clauses. The Legislature repassed it over his veto, a clear majority of either House sufficing for the purpose. The act, thus become a law, having been sent to the Democratic Secretary of State's office for official record there, it was soon discovered that the most vital clauses—those specially objected to by Governor English—had somehow been erased from it! The Legislature restored them, again passed it, and sent it to the Secretary's office; when lo! it appeared that one of the vital clauses aforesaid had again been somehow erased—and the act stands thus emasculated to this day. Yet, mutilated as it has been by some villain's hand, we believe what is left of it saved the State to her legal voters and to Grant and Colfax.

Mind that this is no question between two different modes of obtaining an end mutually desired. We do not complain that the Democrats choose another mode than that proposed by us for achieving the desired end—we assert that they propose and support no serious impediment whatever to illegal voting in cities. In a rural township, where every one knows every one, each claimant of the right of suffrage challenges the scrutiny of scores who know how he will vote, some of whom favor the adverse ticket; but, in a great city like this, thousands know nothing of their next-door neighbor, and thirty to fifty thousand persons annually present themselves at the polls who are utterly unknown to any present but those whose partisan bias will be gratified, while their personal ends will be served, by these persons voting early and often—the more the better.

If there be, indeed, honest Democrats who would gladly see illegal voting prevented, how happens it that none of them ever blunder into a Legislature? If there be such in this city, whether adhering to Tammany or Mozart, will the *Sun* will be good enough to acquaint us at least with their names? If John T. Hoffman, or William M. Tweed, or Peter B. Sweeny, or George G. Barnard, or John H. McCunn, or even A. Oakey Hall among them? If not, who are they? The great dramatist makes "Lady Macbeth" upbraid her hesitating husband as one who

"Wouldst not play false,
And yet wouldst wrongly win."

Such Democrats we presume there are—sleek, respectable, pious even, if you will—but wherein are they practically better than the villains who have just swindled the people of our State out of their Electoral vote for Grant and the State officers of their choice? Let us understand.

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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and JAMES CASCADEN, under the name of BAILEY & CASCADEN, having been dissolved by the death of Mr. Cascaden, all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said firm to present them for settlement. JOHN T. BAILEY,
Surviving partner of Bailey & Cascaden.

JOHN T. BAILEY will continue the BAG BUSINESS at the old stand, N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia. 11 5 tuthsm*

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CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,019,892·82
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·27
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $33,693·23	INCOME FOR 18 $350,000·00.

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No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Local Affairs.

—A missionary meeting was held last evening, at St. Stephen's P. E. Church, Tenth street, near Chestnut. The Rector of the Church presided, and the attendance was quite large. After the usual religious services, Bishop Tuttle, of Montana, made an address, during which he described the mission work among the Mormons at Salt Lake City, and stated that he had a parish school which he held in a large hall. His school numbers about one hundred pupils, many of whom are the children of Mormons. He said that in addition to the work performed by the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Methodist Church had two clergymen there, and the Catholic Church has about twelve priests actively engaged. He concluded by stating that he required about $9000 to erect a proper building at Salt Lake City for religious instruction, and that he would not commence operations until the entire amount was raised.

—The exhibitions at Point Breeze Park still continue to attract large numbers of visitors. This week's races were inaugurated yesterday by contests between Mary and Harry D., for a purse of $1000, best three heats in five, to harness, owners driving; and Rettie and Young Patchen, for $500, on similar conditions.

On the first contest, the horses on the first heat got off well together, when Mary took the lead, and, trotting beautifully, maintained it until she crossed the score the winner in 2 38½. The second and third heats were but repetitions of the first, by steady trotting, never missing her feet, winning both heats and the race in 2·39½ and 2·37. The second match was well contested, and, after a sharp struggle, was won by Rettie in 3·02, 3·02, 3·00, 3·06½, Young Patchen taking the second heat.

—The will of Anna Fausset, admitted to probate yesterday, provides that after certain private bequests are paid the remainder of her estate, amounting to several thousand dollars, shall be given to the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

—Edward Powell, a sailor on board the schooner Thomas, fell overboard on Friday last, opposite Wilmington, Del., and was drowned. The body was not recovered. The deceased was about nineteen years of age. He resided at Cedarville, N. J.

—Luby Circle, Fenian Brotherhood, met last evening at Passyunk road and Christian street. The reports of such societies as will take part in the demonstration on the 26th inst. were received. A Convention of Fenians is to be held on that day in Philadelphia. Delegates will be present from all parts of the United States as well as other countries, and it is proposed to inaugurate the proceedings with a grand procession. It is estimated that about ten thousand men will be in line, and of these fifteen hundred will be uniformed and armed.

—James Lynch had a hearing before Recorder Givin yesterday, on the charge of burglary. The testimony was to the effect that defendant was found about three o'clock yesterday morning asleep on a table in the bar-room of Isadore Glade's tavern, No. 217 Race street, which had been entered through a back window, and robbed of six picture frames, bagatelle balls, decanters, and a quantity of whisky. Lynch was committed in default of $3000 bail for trial.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 134¼

—An earthquake shock was felt at Victoria on the 4th instant

—Snow fell yesterday in Central and Western Kansas.

—A run on the Milwaukee Bank commenced on Saturday.

—The late vote of the city of San Francisco is to be recounted.

—The internal revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $489,929.

—Admiral Farragut arrived at New York yesterday in the Franklin.

—Mrs. Maria Bitter, aged 78, was burned to death in Baltimore on Sunday.

—Two dealers in counterfeit money were arrested at St. Louis on Sunday.

—The Californians bet very heavily on the result of the election in their State.

—The Wisconsin State Bank has suspended. Liabilities are said to be heavy.

—Allen Kramer, banker, of Pittsburg, died in that city on Saturday, of apoplexy.

—The Legislature of Tennessee assembled yesterday. Neither house had a quorum.

—General Kilpatrick had interviews yesterday with President Johnson and General Grant.

—It is reported that Secretary Seward is rearranging terms for the purchase of the Bay of Samana.

—General Grant is hard at work clearing up the business which has accumulated during his absence.

—James L. White, a prominent member of the Masonic order, died suddenly last evening, in New York.

—The Court of Inquiry to investigate the case of Chief of Ordnance Dyer assembled at Washington yesterday.

—A. B. Readan, a prominent lawyer of Louisville, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the head.

—Returns from Oregon, received at San Francisco, give grant the State by over five hundred majority, with nine counties to hear from.

—$372,000 in treasure was shipped from San Francisco for Panama yesterday. $191,500 of this amount is for the Atlantic States, the rest for England.

—A train on the New York Central Railroad was thrown from the track near Buffalo, yesterday morning, by running over a pair of horses. But little damage was done.

—The meeting of Congress to-day will be a mere formality. Immediately on assembling both houses will be adjourned until December by their presiding officers. Very few Senators or Representatives will be present.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Court of Common Pleas has rendered a decision, in which all the judges concur, that common law gives women no right to vote.

It is reported that Sir William Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, will succeed Lord Strathnairn at the head of the troops in Ireland.

The *Post* regrets the postponement of negotiations for a new reciprocity treaty between the Dominion power and the United States. It regards the conclusion of such a treaty as the only sedative for discontent in Nova Scotia.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—John S. Clarke, the American comedian, played at the Strand Theatre on Friday evening last, before the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Reverdy Johnson, and other notables.

The *Times'* Madrid correspondence writes to that journal that the crown of Spain will probably be offered to Espartero. The decree removing Lersundi from the office of Captain-General of Cuba, and appointing General Dulce in his place, has been officially published.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 9.—The Hammonia sailed hence for New York on Saturday last at 4·15 P. M.

CORK, Nov. 9.—A great popular demonstration took place here yesterday, on the occasion of the funeral of James Mountain, who is supposed to have held a prominent position in the Fenian organization. Over six thousand men and women followed the remains to the cemetery. Mountain formerly resided in the United States, and was a delegate to the Fenian Convention held at Chicago in November, 1863.

LISBON, Nov. 9.—The mail steamer for Southampton has arrived, from Rio Janeiro the 12th ultimo. The allied fleet and army were before Ascension, and news of the surrender of the city is hourly expected at Rio.

It was reported that the United States squadron, under Rear-Admiral Davis, was going up Paraguay river to Ascension.

MADRID, Nov. 9.—Marshal Serrano has nominated twenty-five Councillors of State. Justices of the Peace have been reappointed in all the provinces of Spain.

Popular demonstrations have been made in the Balearic and Canary Islands in favor of religious toleration, and a petition has been sent hence praying the Government to immediately issue a decree establishing freedom of public worship.

HAVANA, Nov. 9.—The *Diario* publishes the following:—Colonel Lono, who left the town of Tunas on an expedition into the country in search of provisions and supplies, has returned without success, the insurgents having destroyed everything of the kind within their reach. The *Diario* says many bands of robbers are committing depredations on plantations, acting under the pretense of being revolutionists; the planters in a large portion of the eastern district are consequently unable to harvest their crops. This state of things, it is feared, will lead to famine and desolation.

A mail carrier was assassinated last week, and his mails were rifled by the rebels, who have seized the mails at various points within the disturbed district.

Captain-General Lersundi has received a telegram from the home government authorizing him to suspend or not, as his discretion or occasion may require, the death penalty in cases of persons condemned for political offenses. The insurrectionary disturbances are confined to the eastern districts. The rest of the island continues tranquil.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.

The Arrival

of General Grant and Speaker Colfax in this city has attracted a number of politicians who are desirous of assisting in the formation of a new Cabinet. It is stated by prominent Republicans that Mr. Stanton will be offered his old position of Secretary of War, as the most suitable person to deal with the South in its present disturbed condition. His services in the late political campaign are recognized as being most effective.

Senator Wade and Mr. Greeley

are also looked upon as certain to be selected, the former for the Interior Department and the latter for the Postmaster-Generalship.

An Active Competition

has set in among New Yorkers for the Collectorship of the Port. Rumor assigns it to a prominent Republican of Democratic antecedents.

General Sickles

is spoken of as likely to be appointed Minister to England, where he commenced his diplomatic career under Mr. Buchanan.

General Grant

is said to be maturing his Mexican policy, and the removal of General Rosecrans will take place promptly.

Mr. Stanton

is probably the only member of President Johnson's Cabinet who will be reappointed.

Snow Falling in the West.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—Snow has been falling this morning in Central and Western Kansas, and rain has fallen in Eastern Kansas and Western Missouri for the past forty-eight hours. Heavy rain fell here all last night.

Mrs. Catharine Engels and Mike Moran were arrested yesterday for dealing in counterfeit money. Between $2000 and $3000 in $5 and $50 greenbacks and postal currency were secured.

From South Carolina—Republican Majority 9900.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 9.—The *Daily News* has nearly complete returns from every county in South Carolina, giving a Republican majority of 9900, a Democratic gain of 35,500 since the election for the new Constitution in April last.

THE FINE ARTS.

TITIAN'S VENUS.—Mr. W. Holman Hunt writes to the London *Athenæum*, from Florence, as follows about Titian's Venus:—

FLORENCE, October, 1868.—All of your readers who have visited the galleries here will remember that the usual place for the Titian Venus is some ten or twelve feet high in the dark "Tribune:" it is but rarely brought down. At this time it happens that, for the convenience of a German artist who was copying it, the picture has been removed into a lighter room, where it is placed on a level with the eye. Having benefited by the opportunity to examine the picture very closely, I am induced to forward to you some facts about its condition of importance to the whole world interested in ancient art—which I tender as my apology to the custodians of the Uffizi for making my remarks in this very indirect and public manner.

The first testimony I have to give is very honorable to all who have had charge of the picture; for after examination of the surface, with and without a glass, I came to the conclusion that it had been retouched as little as any picture of the same date I had ever examined. At the edges of the painting, near the frame, there are patches of comparatively modern date, but these have been placed, honestly enough, to cover spaces of naked canvas, left exposed by the falling away of loosened flakes of paint. This last observation leads to a very serious discovery, *i. e.*, that the whole painting is in great danger from the extension of what may appropriately enough be called cobweb cracks over its whole surface; each crack belonging to a system, starring away from and circling around a central point, and extending itself until it meets with a neighboring web of cracks. The injury in its origin is, probably, of old date, scarcely a single inch of the picture being free from some line of rupture; this leaves the paint in independent scales, apparently at this moment detachable with the nail, and of course, therefore, in peril of falling off bit by bit by the shaking and unavoidable touching at the back and the front in the course of unfixing and refixing the picture, or even by the necessary dusting of it even with the lightest of feather-brushes.

The cause of this injury is, that the strainer upon which the canvas is placed has warped and shrunk to such a degree that the paint on its surface is ever subject to a deviation from the level plane to a conclave or convex one, in neither of which is it possible in its present hard porcelain state to remain attached to its bed without rupture of the unyielding coating of precious colors.

To arrest the evil cannot be very difficult. That the picture should be retouched at all I should grieve at more than that it should be left as it is. Any cleaning or flattening with a hot iron would not be less deplorable. The cracks are very fine, and in no sensible degree injure the effect of the picture when seen at a distance of a few feet; and they have some value to the artist in revealing the manner of painting adopted by Titian in executing this work. Some mechanical process—perhaps, for example, the application of a thin coat of glue to the cracks, in such way that the glue should spread somewhat beneath the loose scales—might be adopted to make the paint adhere more firmly to the canvas; and, this done, nothing more would be requisite to hand the picture down to succeeding generations as far removed from our time as we are from Titian's, to say the very least, but the placing the canvas on a new strainer of well-seasoned wood, or even on the present old one, a little rectified in shape and size, with—and this is most important of all—a panel filling up the whole space of the framework, and supporting the canvas in such manner as to prevent the picture from being shaken by a concussion of any kind either in front or behind; and in addition to this I should certainly recommend that the picture be covered with a sheet of glass, removable at pleasure, as is done with some precious pictures in our own National Gallery, to preserve it from injury from spectators and ordinary copyists; the special need of which I will demonstrate in a later letter, should you do me the honor to insert this.

Before closing this, I hope I may be excused for adding a few lines to suggest inquiry as to what copies of good character exist in England of this picture. Some forty years since Etty became a worshipper of the glory of the work: he exerted all his interest in vain to have it put into a good light for his study; but the jealousies of the then ruling Government, and some ill-conceived delicacies in the mind of the Grand Duchess of the time, compelled him at last to proceed with his task without any change having been made in the place of the picture. By the aid of an opera-glass, however, his own instinct for good color enabled him, despite darkness and distance, to make his copy, which, I am assured by Mr. Kirkup, our countryman, who has resided for now nigh half a century in the Tuscan capital, was one of very extraordinary merit.

W. HOLMAN HUNT.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....6·41 MOON RISES....2·07
SUN SETS....4·47 HIGH WATER....10·22

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
EDMUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Celia	London	New York	Oct. 17
Louisiana	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 20
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 24
England	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 28
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 28
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 30
Westphalia	Southampton	New York	Oct. 31
Java	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 31
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Oct. 31

FOR EUROPE.

Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 10
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 11
China	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 11
America	New York	Bremen	Nov. 12
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 12
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 14
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Nov. 14
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 14
Celia	New York	London	Nov. 14
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 14
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 14
Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 17
Java	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 18
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 21
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 28
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 28

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Nov. 10
Granada	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Nov. 10
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Nov. 12
Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Nov. 14
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	Nov. 14
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Nov. 14
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Nov. 20
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque D. Nichols, Wyman, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Br. schr R. A. Ford, Carpenter, St. John, N. B.
Schr W. F. Cushing, Cook, Galveston, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Mary McKee, Sharp, Key West, do.
Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, Taunton.
Str'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str'r Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Lizzie H., Kimball, 15 days from Navassa, with guano to J. E. Hazley & Co.
Schr Willie Dill, English, 5 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to captain.
Schr Sewell, Bennett, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr John T. Long, Tunnell, 1 day from Indian river, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, from Boston.
Schr H. Harteau, Jones, from Portland, Ct.
Schr H. E. Russell, Mchalley, from Middletown, Ct.
Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, from Taunton.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Petrel, McKenzie, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 24th ult.
Barque Meridian, Long, hence, at Bremen 24th ult.
Barque Hellespont, Bridgeo, hence, at Gibraltar 18th ult.
Barque Jennie Ellingword, Ellingwood, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 7th inst
Barque Trovatore, Blanchard, hence, at Gibraltar 18th ult.
Barque Abd-el-Kader, Nickerson, at Boston 8th inst., from Malaga.
Barque Irma, Cummins, cleared at Fernandina, Fla., 3d inst., for Sagua.
Barque Hunter, Lee, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 7th inst.
Brig Cuba, Holmes, hence, at Bristol, Eng., 24th ult.
Brig Harry Virden, Collins, at Queenstown 23d ult., from Cardenas.
Brig Kate Smith, Shaw, hence, at Havre 23d ult.
Brig Emilia Celestine, Simeon, hence at Gibraltar 18th ult., and cleared 19th for Naples.
Brig H. C. Brooks, Davis, hence, at Fall River 7th inst.
Brig Charles V. Williams, Steelman, hence, at Boston 7th inst.
Brig Mansanillo, Magune, hence, at Salem 6th inst.
Brig S. V. Merrick, Nordon, 11 days from Cardenas, at New York yesterday.
Schr Hannibal, Cox; E. English, Crowell; Annie May, May; Fawn, Wiley; W. G. Dearborn, Scull; A. H. Leaming, Brower; E. B. Wheaton, Wheaton; H. G. Fay, Westcott; S. & M. D. Scull, Steelman; J. W. Fish, Wiley; Mary G. Farr, Maloy; R. & S. Corson, Corson; and L. B. Wing, Endicott, for Boston 7th inst.
Schrs C. E. Paige, Doughty, and A. Godfrey, Godfrey, hence, at Salem 6th inst.
Schr Alabama, Vangilder, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 6th inst.
Schr F. H. Allen, Feller, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 6th inst., with lumber.
Schrs George H. Bent, for Boston; Sarah A. Boice, Yates, for do; Willow Harp, Davis, for Providence; John Stroup, Crawford, for do.; and Glenwood, Lawrence, for New London, all from Philadelphia, at New York 8th inst.
Schrs M. M. Pote, Davis; George C. Brooks, Brooks; and Wellington, Palmer, all from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 8th inst.
Schr M. Hand, Norton, hence for Salem, at Newport 6th inst.
Schrs Lewis Chester, Gookin, hence for Boston, and S. C. Noyes, Noyes, hence for Newburyport, at Newport 7th inst.
Schr Joseph Porter, Burroughs, for Philadelphia, sailed from Dighton 6th inst.
Schr L. B. Ives, Bowditch, hence, at Newport 7th instant.
Schr Reading RR. No. 56, hence, at Norwich 6th instant.
Schr Seventy-Six, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New London 5th inst.
Schr J. B. Cunningham, hence, at New London 5th instant.
Schrs J. H. Bartlett, Wiggins, from Salem, and Mary Price, Harris from Plymouth, both for Philadelphia, at New York 7th inst.
Schrs Shamrock, Gilpatrick, for Bridgeport; Lady Emma Snedecor, and M. P. Loughery, Loughery, for New Haven, all from Philadelphia, at New York 7th instant.
Schrs Bee, Henry; Little Rock, Fenton; and R. Knight, Bradley, hence, at Richmond 6th inst

LIFE INSURANCE.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

GENERAL AGENTS

FOR THE

National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FOR THE

States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with

A CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W CLARK & CO.,

NO. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

8 8 tuftf PHILADEDPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE STATE SCHOOL—HOME FOR COLORED SOLDIERS' ORPHANS, near Bristol.

This Home was opened under the auspices of the Colored Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Committee, on the 18th of June last, and now contains sixty-two boys and forty-six girls. They have been well fed, well lodged, and tolerably well clothed, and are now making fair progress in their studies. The buildings have been repaired and comfortably furnished; an abundant supply of water has been conducted to the fourth story; means of bathing are just being completed, and the grounds, partly by the labor of the boys, have produced a large crop of vegetables. But this progress has cost more than was expected. Our funds are exhausted; our receipts from the State have been hitherto necessarily small; and yet, we have some pressing wants still unsupplied. The erection of an outer frame building, to be used partly as a workshop and partly as a play house in bad weather, is much needed. The interior of the house wants painting, and the school has no library. A young lady is now furnishing a room for the latter at her own expense, but this kind act, to be available, implies donations of books. Many of the orphans are brought into the school very short of clothing; the State supply is always insufficient the first year, or until half-worn garments accumulate, and our funds must meet this deficiency. They must also meet the expense, frequently including clothes for the journey, of bringing the orphans from their homes to the School House; and there are still scattered through the State upwards of seventy more awaiting the agents of the committee to be gathered in.

The committee most gratefully acknowledge that the contributions already received have been, as the list below shows, more liberal than the most sanguine could have expected, and yet they are willing to believe that the friends of equal justice will permit the large degree of success now attained by this help to remain incomplete for want of some additional aid. For it must not be forgotten that, had the measure of equal justice been applied to all our soldiers' orphans, without distinction, since 1864, three colored children would already have been four years at school and have received $80 000 of the State appropriation.

Contributions, as well as donations of books and material, will be received by the Treasurer, and by Messrs. James R. Wright, Edward S. Buckley, R. W. Clark, William Still, Abraham Barker, Robert R. Corson, J. G. Rosengarten, William W. Justice, Philip P. Randolph, Henry M. Laing, Mrs. William H. Furness, Mrs. Aubrey H. Smith, Mrs. Passmore Williamson, Mrs. John F. Frazier, Mrs. Richard P. White, Mrs. Edward Hopper, Miss Mary E. Jackson, Miss S. L. Baldwin, and by the Teacher of the undersigned.

LOUIS WAGNER, Chairman,
No. 253 S. FOURTH Street.
ATHERTON BLIGHT, Secretary, No. 711 SANSOM Str. et.
Philadelphia, Nov. 9, 1868.

Subscriptions for the purchase of a School Home for the Colored Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans of Pennsylvania received since March 24:—

Theodore Bliss	$100·00	Edward T. Steel	$100·00
Thos. H. Powers	10·00	Edward Wetherill	50·00
A. H. Franciscus	100·00	Rebecca Wetherill	50·00
Samuel S. White	200·00	Thomas Mott	100·00
Charles Megarge	100·00	Col. G. F. McFarland	25·00
Francis Perot	50·00	Richard P. White	25·00
Charles Wise	25·00	Wm. M. Sinclair	100·00
John Farnum	10·00	Sam'l G. Rosengarten	25·00
Mrs. Conyers Sutton	25·00	Sam'l W. Stockton	1000·00
Harrison, Havemeyer & Co	100·00		$2375·00
Mrs. T. Morris Perot	100·00	Prev'ly acknow'd	7500·00
Thos. Williamson	100·00		$10,375·00
Charles Wheeler	250·00		
R. W. & C. Biddle	100·00		

Donations for repairing, furnishing, and gathering the Orphans into the School Home, received since March 24:—

Charles Borie	$50·00	James Mason	$200·00
Craig D. Ritchie	62·50	Mrs. M. Shippen	150·00
R. W.	25·00	Mrs. F. A. Kessler	100·00
Mrs. Robert Pettit	20·00	Samuel B. Thomas	50·00
Cash	2·00	Daniel Neil	100·00
O. H. Wilson	10·00	Alexander Kerr	20·00
Mrs. Ashhurst	5·00	Wm. Webster & Son	10·00
A. E. Borie, second contribution	100·00	Enoch Lewis, second contribution	10·00
Mrs. E. C. K. Latimer	30·00	William R. White	10·00
G. W. C.	25·00	George Trott	5·00
Miss Jane Ashbridge	20·00	Miss Edgewes	2·00
Dr. Mullin Wister	10·00	Cash	9·50
Mrs. Monges	10·00	Cash	2·50
Mrs. Gen. L. Harrison	25·00	Mrs. Still	5·00
Miss Cath. M. Holden	25·00	Henry & Houston	10·00
Thomas B. Watson	25·00	Hoffman & Kennedy	20·00
Miss N. B. Peters	25·00	H. Coulter	5·00
Joseph Harrison	200·00	Malone & Co	20·00
H. Pratt McKean second contribution	20·00	W. C. Taylor	5·00
Joseph Lea	20·00	Chas. D. Kennedy	20·00
Elihu Roberts	10·00	Conrad S. Grove	20·00
Levi Cromwell	10·00	Morrey & Houston	100·00
Archibald Campbell, second contribut'n	100·00	M. L. Dawson	100·00
H. Wood, in goods	26·25	E. Randolph, second contribution	250·00
Benj. Farnham, do	28·15		$2429·83
T. Frothingham, do	7·48	Prev. acknowl'd	4065·10
Nathan W. Ellis, do	6·60		$6495·93
Cooper, Jones & Cadbury, in goods	12·25		

B. P. HUNT, Treasurer,
No. 711 SANSOM Street.
Philadelphia, November 9, 1t

A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE, appointed to entertain the "BOYS IN BLUE" on their recent visit to our city, was held on the 23d ult., to close up the matters connected with their duties. The various sub-committees, through their chairmen, made full and detailed reports, which were received, and, being too voluminous for publication, were ordered to be placed on file with the Chairman, where they can be seen by any one feeling an interest in the matter. The Finance Committee, by its Chairman, THOMAS C. HAND, Esq., reported the receipt of $3157·85 through the following gentlemen:—

Thomas C. Hand, Chairman		$850·00
Samuel B. Fales, member		1205·00
Joseph W. Bullock, member		305·00
John Rice, member		335·00
William McMichael, member		17·00
J. W. M. Newlin, member		2·00
J. B. Roney, Chairman Committee on Supplies		283·85
Edwin Greble, member	do	125·00
Edward C. Knight, member	do	35·00
		$3157·85

Of the above amount, $2914·44 was expended through the Committee on Supplies, leaving a balance of $246·41 in the hands of the Treasurer. The Committee on Supplies, who disbursed the money thus collected, reported through its Chairman, JAMES B. RONEY, Esq., in detail, the quantity of provisions received as contributions, and by whom donated, and also the quantity purchased, and the number of meals furnished, which amounted to 27,000 in less than two days and a half. The Committee on Reception, through its Chairman, SAMUEL B. FALES, Esq., reported their performance of the duty assigned to them and report accepted. The following resolutions were then offered and passed unanimously:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the citizens of Philadelphia are due to the Committee, and to the ladies and gentlemen, of the UNION VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT SALOON, who (as they were the first to do) again took charge of the "Boys in Blue," and furnished them with 27,000 meals at the National Hall, Market street, on the 1st, 2d, and 3d days of October, 1868.

When the fact is taken into consideration that he Committee first assembled on the evening of September 28, adjourned to meet at the National Hall September 30, and did not get possession of the same until half-past 10 o'clock P. M., yet were ready at 8 o'clock A. M. on October 1, to commence operations, and furnished 27,000 meals between the time and 8 o'clock A. M. October 3, it must be evident that the result is unprecedented.

Resolved, That thanks are especially due to Messrs. SAVERY & CO., for the use of "Prindle's Agricultural Boiler," which was loaned to the Committee and used by them on the premises, without which, notwithstanding the practical experience and perfect organization of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Committee, it would have been impossible to have provided so great a number of meals in such a limited time.

Resolved, That the thanks of the citizens are also due to the ladies and gentlemen who kindly assisted the Committee of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon on that occasion, and to the parties who so nobly responded to the call for supplies (both money and provisions), and thus so materially assisted in making the reception of the "Boys in Blue" a complete success.

Resolved, That thanks are due to the National Union Club for the kindly loan of their rooms for the meeting of citizens.

Resolved, That any balance on hand after paying outstanding bills against the committee shall be donated to the Monument Fund of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon.

HENRY D MOORE, Chairman.
ROBERT R. CORSON, Secretary. 1t

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE DOLL & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
TOYS, FANCY GOODS,

Meerschaum Pipes, Canes, Novelties, etc., Nos. 10 and 12 N. SIXTH Street, above Market.

REMOVAL.

We beg to announce that we have removed from our old stand No. 14 N. SIXTH Street, to the large and commodious New Store,
Nos. 10 and 12 N. SIXTH Street,
CORNER OF COMMERCE,
where we have greatly increased facilities for transacting business, and shall be most happy to greet our friends and customers

Very respectfully,
11 5 12t GEORGE DOLL & CO.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,
1 1§ PHILADELPHIA.

JONES HOUSE, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.
The undersigned having leased the above popular and well-known house, which has been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved, as well as entirely refurnished throughout with elegant new furniture, including all the appointments of a first-class Hotel, will be ready for the reception of guests on and after the 18th of November, 1868.
10 31 1m THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES
of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.
A variety of Independent X Second, for horse timing.
Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.
BITTON AND EYELET STUDS
in great variety—newest patterns.
SOLID SILVERWARE
for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.
Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 12p

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of

Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Importer and Dealer in FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE, offers the largest assortment of
FRENCH CLOCKS
In Philadelphia, Wholesale and Retail. [5 29]

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE
No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Four doors above ARCH Street.

I have now open for the
FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS,
SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS,
VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES,
LACES, HATS,
FLOWERS, BONNETS,
FEATHERS, FRAMES

To which I would kindly call the attention the ladies.

JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.

P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 10 8 rp

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REMOVAL.

C. J. PRICE
Has Removed to No. 723 SANSOM Street,
Directly opposite his Old Stand, where he will continue the importation of
English, French, and German Books, Periodicals, Etc., to order.

A large and entirely new stock of the best English Standard Literature just received. Architectural, Mechanical, and Scientific Books always on hand. The choicest new publications received as issued. Foreign Books, Periodicals, etc., imported to order, weekly, by steamer. 11 9 6t

TO BOOK COLLECTORS.—
WILLIS P. HAZARD
invites the attention of bookbuyers to his very extensive collection of
CHOICE IMPORTED BOOKS,
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Literature, and particularly superbly Illustrated and Fine Art Works, History and Biography, Voyages and Travels, Poetry and the Drama, Natural History, Standard and Miscellaneous Works, Early Printed Books, etc.
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Entire Libraries purchased for cash.
10 6§ THE ENGLISH BOOKSTORE,
No. 722 SANSOM STREET.

NEW BOOKS,
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MORAL and RELIGIOUS CHARACTER, for CHILDREN AND YOUTH,
Published by the
AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.
Also for sale,
BIBLES, and
DEVOTIONAL BOOKS of the different denominations.
Catalogues of the Society's Publications and sample copies of its Periodicals furnished gratuitously at the Depository, 1122 CHESNUT St., Philada. [11 9 mtuwtf

FOR SALE.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES
FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
The handsome BROWN STONE RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, and 4112 SPRUCE Street.
C. J. FELL & BRO
10 13 tuths1m No. 120 South FRONT Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24 f BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

AN OFFICE TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, No. 508 South TENTH Street. Inquire at 8 or 4 in the afternoon. 10 2

TO RENT—THE HANDSOME DWELLing No. 1719 LOCUST Street. 11 2 3t*

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
At Philadelphia, Oct. 26, A. D. 1868.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of THOMAS H. EDSON, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
CHARLES H. MATHEWS, Assignee,
10 27 th3t No. 740 SANSOM Street.

WILLIAM S. IRWIN,
Agent
OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF
and
CLARKE'S PATENT ADJUSTIBLE HORSE-SHOE CALKS,
Call and see samples.
Offices—REED Street, below Tenth, and No. 406 LIBRARY Street. 10 28 1m rp*

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Shops: No. 213 LODGE Street, and No. 1733 CHESNUT Street,
5 28§ PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
H. L. BATEMAN.....Lessee and Manager
BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE.
POSITIVELY TEN NIGHTS ONLY,
AND
TWO MATINEES,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10,
BARBE BLEUE,
(Blue Beard,)
Opera Bouffe in 4 acts, by J. Offenbach, produced with the most perfect *mise en scene*.
GORGEOUS NEW PARISIAN COSTUMES,
APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
SPLENDID BALLET TROUPE,
GRAND CHORUS OF 35 VOICES,
FULL ORCHESTRA OF 40 MUSICIANS
and the following
EMINENT ARTISTS
in the principal *roles*:

Mad'lle Irma	as	Boullotte
Mons. Aglae	as	Grace Hene
Mad'lle

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 *S. THIRD STREET.*

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars rper Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1868.

"Radicalism in Philadelphia."

"RADICALISM, which means 'rooting' (a hoggish practice), is in truth the rooting up of all that it is the interest of society to keep fi m and steadfast." So says our neighbor, the *Age*, this morning, and forthwith proceeds to state wherein radicalism has "rooted." It sums up its grievances and insinuates its hopes in a couple of paragraphs:—

"In short, radicalism roots till it leaves a country without any settled law at all, except the caprice of the dominant party of the hour; a condition of anarchy, into which Mexico has fallen, and cannot find relief from it, even under the sword of a military dictator—of whom it has tried several. The security of a free country lies in the observance of the laws, as the expression of the popular will; the maintenance of all the guarantees of popular liberty and good administration; and, especially, the due division of the powers of government into executive, judicial, and legislative * * * * In fact, the people had not yet lost the habit of self-government. We hope, for we always hope for the best, that with the accession of the new President there may be a return to the lawful forms of the established constitutional government. Let us all help towards its restoration. Freemen of all parties, and their children, will reap the fruits of it; every man, Democrat, Republican, or radical, has a stake in it. The war, it was said, could not end till Grant was elected; well, he is elected; so now let us hear no more of war as an excuse for every kind of interruption to the due course of civil administration. Let our radical neighbors here consider this calmly."

We accept the definition of radicalism as given by the *Age*, inelegant as it is. It does mean "uprooting," but of what? *It means the uprooting of treason and treason sympathizers.* Eight years ago the radical party came in power. It found the nation divided. One-half of the land was filled with open and avowed traitors. The other half was filled, to a large extent, with concealed and cowardly sympathizers. It found these parties attacking the Government. They were challenging the people who were loyal to accept the issue. The radical party accepted the issue, and rooted out treason and crushed out its sympathizers, until, be their sentiments what they may, none are found, with Grant as President, to venture to express them. *It means uprooting slavery.* It found four millions of human beings in a condition worse than death. It took its strong arm, and helped the weak to rise by it. It abolished, *it uprooted slavery*, and the *Age* is right in defining the word as it does. It found the State of Pennsylvania with a credit impaired and well-nigh ruined. *It uprooted the Democratic doctrine of neglecting to pay debts, and redeemed the credit of the State.* The Republican party did this. To no one man belongs the credit. It was the uprooting, the radical party, and all the merit of it goes to the credit of that party. It found a subservient spirit abroad in the land, which would lay our national enterprise at the feet of British manufacturers. *It found free trade almost predominating. It uprooted free trade*, and by a just system of tariff it afforded and affords the needed protection to American industry. It found millions of acres of land lying unimproved and stagnant as to usefulness because they belonged to no one but the Government. *It established the Homestead system and uprooted the ground by means of the ten thousand ploughs of hardy settlers.* Miles upon miles of non-yielding land have been rescued from a wilderness of wood and bramble by this party which sought to "root" up the established order of things. It found the continent divided by hundreds of miles of prairie and wild and dangerous lands. *It uprooted that land, uprooted the mountains themselves, and built the Pacific Railroad.* Who did this? It was the Republican party. The Democracy opposed it. It was the votes of our representatives and the skill of our men alone that saved the plan from defeat, and is now about completing the greatest enterprise of this or of any age. Yes, thank God! our system has been to uproot wrong. Oppression, treason, stagnancy, and sycophancy have all been uprooted by radicalism, and we glory in the fact.

Now what does Democratic radicalism seek to uproot? The *Age* says that "radicalism roots until it leaves a country with no settled law, save the caprice of the dominant party." Why, this is a most exquisite joke! The charge laid at the door of Republicanism is the acme of the Democratic perfection of self-government. We mean it literally that we have the best of evidence that it is the aim and purpose of the Democracy to establish just such an order of things. Look at the Fourth ward. There an opportunity was offered for the Democratic idea to be carried out. The Democratic philosophy there found its Arcadia. We need not quote facts to show the reader that the very charge made against the radical Republicans was put in operation by the radical Democrats. Was not the "cause of the Democratic party" the only law known there? But we need go no further. The Democracy does indeed favor the Union as it was—a Union with treason as its soul, slavery as its corner-stone, a free-trade subserviency as its *priedieu*, and the resources of the country undeveloped as its capital. Thank Heaven that the uprooting party came when it did to save the nation from destruction!

GENERAL GRANT'S prominent political friend and adviser, as far as he may be said to have had a political friend or adviser during the last three or four years, has been the member of Congress from the Galena district, Mr. Washburne, whose influence has uniformly been exerted in the national councils against wasteful extravagance and schemes to plunder the Treasury. As General Grant's leading friend will be able to keep him at all times well posted in regard to the innumerable devices to impose unnecessary burdens upon the people, we have an abiding confidence that the incoming Administration will be able to add to its other claims to public confidence that of being thoroughly economical. We will not only have peace but a replenished Treasury.

A Honeymoon Car.

IT is stated that after the completion of the Pacific Railroad a honeymoon car will be placed upon the line for the special accommodation of blushing brides and bridegrooms. This scheme should have a tendency to divert the current of pleasure and holiday travel from foreign lands to the beautiful and varied routes which abound in our own country. In the Northern States, east of the Mississippi, there has always been a great deal of travel, and the cars of well-managed railways carry an immense number of passengers. The Southern railways, and especially those near the Atlantic coast, being generally imperfectly constructed, have attracted comparatively little pleasure travel to points south of Washington. In the Western States the public are more familiar with northern and southern trips, partly from the habit of navigating the Mississippi, and partly from the convenient routes between the lakes and the Gulf of Mexico which are furnished by the Illinois Central Railway and its Southern connections. One of the greatest charms of travel is furnished by the change of latitude; and the time may come when it will be scarcely less common for luxurious citizens of the North to travel or sojourn in the South during the winter months, than it was formerly for Southern planters to spend their summers in the North. Heretofore American travel has been much too closely confined to the section lying east of the Mississippi and north of Mason and Dixon's line—a region which, vast as it is, forms, collectively, only the northeast corner of the Republic. After the South is properly reconstructed, politically and industrially, and after free speech can be enjoyed throughout her entire limits, her many natural charms of scenery, and, at some seasons, of climate, will no longer be ignored by tourists and travellers. The great West, lying far beyond the Missouri, is now almost completely penetrated by the national highway across the continent. The proposed Honeymoon car will give ample opportunities to its inmates to improve their leisure moments by a contemplation of the vastness of the Republic, as they are whirled over the land of the buffalo and the fierce nomadic tribes, across the crest of the Rocky Mountains, through the plateau dominated by Brigham Young, and up and down the slopes of the Sierra Nevada into the sunny plains of California. In a week the journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific can be completed between points which interpose three thousand miles of land between the greatest waters of the globe, all under the dominion of the youngest of the great nations, and all tributary to the civilization which less than a century ago was closely confined to the Atlantic coast. In such a journey the prairies of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, teeming with fertility, dotted all over with flourishing towns, intersected in every direction with railway tracks, and polling millions of votes, afford a marvellous illustration of American progress, when it is recollected that the first white child born in Ohio is still living.

Nor is the progress west of the Missouri less remarkable. The foundation of American empire on the Pacific was laid since the youngest of American voters was born, for California was only acquired a score of years ago, and the joint occupancy of Oregon was only terminated during the Administration of President Polk. A quarter of a century since it required heroism of no ordinary stamp to confront the perils of the region whose innermost recesses are now being laid bare. Only wary and dauntless hunters and fur-traders, military expeditions armed *cap-à-pie*, or adventurous explorers dared to traverse what is about to become a honeymoon route. The many natural beauties which distinguish the crest of the continent, the novel scenes to be witnessed along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, and the dry, bracing, peculiar, and health-inspiring climate which prevails on the Plains and in the mountain regions, will naturally attract an immense amount of pleasure travel. The seekers after novelty, in asking themselves "Where shall we go?" will find the list of available American attractions greatly extended by the new facilities to penetrate the bowels of the land, and to invade the old homes of the grizzly bear and "ye gentle savage."

FOUR or five centuries ago the only exports of England were wool, leather, tin, and lead—raw materials, and mineral products. Her ignorance of manufactures rendered her the prey and the laughing-stock of rival nations. Poverty was a standing grievance. It was not confined to her laboring classes, but shared by her nobility; and on her ancient roll of kings and ministers there are not a few who were the recipients of the bounty of foreign potentates, and who did not scruple to betray the interests of their country to secure a place on the pension list of Continental monarchs. This industrial vassalage was finally destroyed by the most rigid and continuous protective policy that the world has ever witnessed. No means were too arbitrary or too base to build up British manufactures. While the importation of foreign fabrics was prohibited, skilled artisans were warmly welcomed. When information in regard to new processes of manufacture could not be otherwise obtained, fraud and deception were freely resorted to, and the jealously guarded industrial secrets of other countries were stolen by adroit adventurers. The English people were not only prevented from wearing foreign woollens, but they were compelled to wear home manufactures while living and to clothe their dead friends in home-made woollen shrouds. Prohibitory duties were imposed on all important articles through a succession of centuries, and they were never removed or reduced until British manufacturers could safely bid defiance to all rivals. It is the height of arrogance and presumption for a nation with these antecedents to become at this late period the apostle of free trade, and to denounce the United States because our citizens are not willing to place American industry completely at the mercy of the controllers of the pauper labor of England. English example is worth a thousand times more than modern English precepts. Protection was the foundation of the industrial greatness of Great Britain, and her present zeal for free trade is prompted solely by selfish motives.

THE CONSOLIDATION of the Louisville *Journal* and *Courier* is a notable newspaper event, and a significant proof of the predominance of the Rebel sentiment in Kentucky. At the commencement of the war the Louisville *Journal*, the old-time Whig organ of the State, and the Louisville *Democrat*, the organ of the Douglas Democracy, opposed secession. The *Courier* openly advocated the Rebellion, and as the Northern armies pressed southward, it followed the forlorn fortunes of the Confederacy, changing its place of publication with each new retreat of the Rebel army. As soon as the war was over, its publication at Louisville was resumed, and it at once gained a commanding position. Proclaiming ultra Rebel doctrines, it secured a liberal patronage, its columns being filled with advertisements, and its circulation widely extended. The *Democrat* and *Journal*, the old newspapers of the city, had evidently committed an inexpiable offense by opposing secession; and though they continued to antagonize the Republican party, they obtained but a meagre share of the public patronage which was lavished upon their secession rival. The Louisville *Journal* made a vigorous effort to regain its influential old position, but even the Rebellion record of its new editors would not achieve success, and it has sought refuge at last in a consolidation with the *Courier*, because its former Unionism could not be condoned.

AN ex-officer of the Rebel army was recently arrested in New Jersey on the charge of having been engaged in the circulation, on an extensive scale, of counterfeit naturalization papers. There is an eminent propriety in the selection of an avowed foe of the nation as an active agent in this nefarious business. As the Rebel armies tried to destroy the Union, as Rebel pirates endeavored to destroy Northern commerce, and as Rebel emissaries attempted to burn Northern cities and to introduce infectious diseases into Northern seaports, it is fitting that the only remaining form of hostility now practicable should be resorted to—that of tampering with the ballot-box, and promoting by illegal means the election of Northern sympathizers with secession.

HUNDREDS of applicants for the honor of an original advocacy of the nomination of General Grant are springing up. The claims for office based on these pretensions are ridiculous. The politicians who claim to lead the people are, in nine case out of ten, only lucky enough to discern in advance the drift of public sentiment, and their whole merit consists in their readiness to sustain men and measures of undoubted popularity. Grant's nomination and election were a foregone conclusion after the result of the elections of 1867 became known; and no man or set of men could have resisted the overwhelming demand that he should rule, in peace, the Republic he had so nobly served in war.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Latest Returns by States.

In the following table is given the result of the election for President, according to the latest returns, with the reported or estimated majorities, and the majorities at the last election in each State, for purposes of comparison:—

STATES.	LAST VOTE. Year.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	POPULAR VOTE, 1868. Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.	ELECTORAL VOTE. Rep.	Dem.
Ala.	1868	69807	.....	5000	.....	8	...
Ark	1868	1816	.....	3000	.....	5	...
Cal.	1867	.....	3385	1500	.....	5	...
Con.	1868	.....	1772	3041	.....	6	...
Del.	1866	.....	1212	.....	3329	...	3
Fla*	1868	4026	.....	No E	lect'n	3	...
Ga.	1868	7047	.....	.....	40000	...	9
Ill.	1866	55987	.....	50000	.....	16	...
Ind.	1868	961	.....	5000	.....	13	...
Iow.	1867	31909	.....	50000	.....	8	...
Kan	1866	11219	.....	5000	.....	3	...
Ken	1868	.....	89249	.....	60000	...	11
La.	1868	23287	.....	.....	30000	...	7
Me.	1868	20404	.....	38000	.....	7	...
Md.	1867	.....	41712	.....	31841	...	7
Mass	1867	27946	.....	76500	.....	12	...
Mich	1867	24954	.....	31000	.....	8	...
Min.	1867	5327	.....	5000	.....	4	...
Mis†	1868	.....	8071	8111	Reb.	...	...
Mo.	1866	20859	.....	21328	.....	11	...
Neb.	1868	2444	.....	4000	.....	3	...
Nev.	1866	752	.....	1000	.....	3	...
N.H.	1868	2518	.....	7000	.....	5	...
N. J.	1867	.....	16534	.....	2033	...	7
N. Y.	1867	.....	47930	.....	8818	...	33
N. C.	1868	19069	.....	8000	.....	9	...
Ohio	1868	17381	.....	35000	.....	21	...
Ore.	1868	.....	1209	500	.....	3	...
Pa....	1868	9677	.....	30000	.....	26	...
R. I..	1888	4307	.....	6455	.....	4	...
S. C.	1868	43470	.....	6000	.....	6	...
Tenn	1867	51938	.....	30000	.....	10	...
Tex†	...	.....	.....	8111	Reb'l	...	...
Vt...	1868	27253	.....	32500	.....	5	...
Va†.	1868	45455	.....	8111	Reb'l	...	...
W. V	1868	5000	.....	8000	.....	5	...
Wis..	1867	4764	.....	15500	.....	8	...
						217	77

*Presidential Electors chosen by Legislatures.
†Not yet reconstructed.

New York.

The New York *Tribune* this morning concedes a majority of 8818 in the State for Seymour, and 25,984 for Hoffman. These figures do not suit the *World*, which claims 10,073 for Seymour and 29,983 for Hoffman.

Maryland.

The *Tribune*, giving nearly the entire vote of the State, and estimating one county from the registry, shows a majority for Seymour of only 31,841, while Bowie, for Governor, last year had 41,644. The *World*, however, claims 32,051, with one county and a few districts lacking, and feels assured that Seymour's total majority will run up to 35,000. The *Tribune*, after including its estimates, says that "the total vote for Seymour will be 62,309, and the total vote for Grant 30,468; majority for Seymour, 31,841. Total vote of the State, 92,777, an increase over the total vote for Governor, in 1867, of 7037. Decrease in the Democratic vote since 1837, 1385; the increase in the radical vote since 1867 is 8418. The vote of the two districts of Somerset county, not yet received, will make a small variation in the above."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 42

☞ OLIVER DYER, Author of the article entitled "THE WICKEDEST MAN IN NEW YORK," and other publications on kindred topics, which have created such a profound sensation throughout the country, has consented to deliver ONE LECTURE IN PHILADELPHIA ON THE WICKEDNESS, ROMANCE AND RASCALITY OF NEW YORK. The Lecture will take place at CONCERT HALL, ON TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at 8 o'clock, and be founded on facts, circumstances and incidents which have come under the immediate notice of Mr. Dyer during fourteen years of investigation in the haunts of vice and the abodes of poverty in New York. His recital of the appalling crimes among the adults and children reared in affluence, as well as in poverty, are such as to awaken the interest of all parents for the future character and welfare of the members of their own households. Philadelphia families *have been* sorely stricken and their home circles desolated by the frightful machinations and allurements of vice and dissipation, and this celebrated Christian philanthropist will picture some scenes that may lead parents to apply the means necessary to save their children from the sin and misery known to exist here as well as in New York. It is Honor Judge Pairce will preside. The platform will be reserved for the clergy. TICKETS, 50 CENTS. For sale at the Music Store of Mr. J. E. Gould No 923 Chesnut street. No extra charge for reserved seats. 11 5 thsmtust

☞ HORACE GREELEY WILL LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE, AT CONCERT HALL, ON THURSDAY EVENING, November 12, at 8 o'clock, Under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The tickets may be obtained free at the Rooms, No. 1210 Chesnut, after 9 o'clock on MONDAY MORNING. 11 stuth 3t

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET. NOVEMBER 2 1868. A meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the League House, on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, 1868, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for as members of the Board of Directors. By order of the Board of Directors, GEORGE H BOKER, 11 3 7t Secretary.

☞ AN APPEAL.—A FAIR FOR THE Benefit of the FREEDMEN'S MISSION CHURCH, Charleston, S. C. (E. J. Adams, Pastor), will be held at the ASSEMBLY BUILDING corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, from MONDAY, the 16th, to the 21st of November. We appeal to the benevolence of all who are friendly to the cause for more help. Donations of Money or Fancy Articles may be left at Presbyterian House (Book Store), No. 1334 Chesnut street. 11 10 stuth3t

☞ MR. JOBSON, FORMERLY CONSULTing Surgeon and Dentist to the Royal Family of England, will lecture at Assembly Building, on MONDAY, November 16, at 8 o'clock, ON THE PHYSIOLOGY AND HARMONY OF FEMALE DRESS. Tickets, $1, at the Hall and his residence, No. 614 Washington Square. 11 10 6t

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November 30, 1868. Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street. The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M., from Nov. 30 to Dec. 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 11 3 30t Treasurer.

☞ GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office N. E. corner CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1868. DIVIDEND NO. 21. The Directors of this Company declared a dividend on the 9th inst. of FIVE DOLLARS per share, out of the earnings of the last six months, and ordered it paid to the stockholders, without deduction for taxes, on and after this date. ALFRED S. GILLETT, 11 10 tuthsat* Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SALEM COAL COMPANY, No. 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868. A Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 P. M., at the office of the Company, for the purpose of electing Directors and taking order on the present state of the Company. A. L. MASSEY, 11 3 7t* Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREET PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FOURTH and COATES Streets. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1868. We are prepared to put Cards of Advertising in the cars of this line. For terms apply at the office of the Company. JOSHUA GARSED, Secretary. 11 4 6t*

☞ AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETing of the Stockholders of the LOMBARD AND SOUTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will be held TUESDAY, November 10, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, TWENTY-FIFTH and SOUTH Streets. THOMAS S. HARRIS, 11 5 5t* Secretary.

☞ THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD.—An elegant and perfectly furnished Bedstead, ready for use instantly, assumes the appearance of a splendid cabinet or library. Easily managed by the most delicate ladies. Warerooms, No 920 CHESNUT Street 10 12 1m

The Erie Railroad Company in Opera!

ANNOUNCEMENT!

This distinguished corps of operatores, who have so often torn folks' clothes by rail, and mangled their corpses, having concluded to add the show business to their other industries, have purchased PIKES OPERA HOUSE, New York City, on tick. The officers of the Company will conduct the regular business of the Company in the front part of the building, reserving the grand audience room for their great moral spectacles.

All people who wear good Rockhill & Wilson Clothing can be admitted to the spectacles on the usual terms. The following will be some of the exercises:—

Matinee. Broken Rail. "5 o'clock in the morning."

Fantasia. The Drew crossing the Hudson in a rowboat with the money-bags. Song, "I'm afloat."

Midnight Smash-up. In the dark tunnel. A scene of "whoa!"

Grand Scenic Tableau! Whole force of Company. Two trains trying to pass each other on same track! Can't do it! Great Blow-up! Grand Track Distribution!

Sham Fight. Your money or your life! War to the knife!

Sparring Match. Vanderbilt and the other fellows. The other fellows get the best of it!

Accessories may be expected, thuswise:—

Real Locomotives! Actual Precipices! Tremendous down grades! Fearful side cuts! Prodigious moneybags! Thrilling rates of speed! Usurious rate of interest! Reckless bravery of the engine man! A daring director will ride a dashing locomotive BAREBACK!

But all the above is nothing to Rockhill & Wilson's great display of actual Clothing.

Through train starts at 6 30 A. M. Runs all day, stopping only for lunch. Takes on customers all the time. Every arrangement for giving the passengers fits. Come along, gentlemen! No tickets required. Trains run till 7 P. M. every evening Sundays excepted.

N. B. On Sundays our customers wear the new Clothes they have bought during the week, cheap for greenbacks, at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE CLOTHES HALL,

11 4p Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

SILVERWARE, JEWELRY, ETC.

SOLID SILVER.

BAILEY & CO.,

CHESNUT and TWELFTH Sts,

ARE THE

AUTHORIZED AGENTS

IN THIS CITY FOR THE

STERLING SOLID SILVER WARE

OF [tuths]

The Gorham Manufacturing Co.

FRENCH

MANTEL CLOCKS,

NOW OPENING.

CLARK & BIDDLE

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

2 6 tuthrp PHILADELPHIA.

CORHAM

SOLID SILVER,

AND

GORHAM PLATE.

A Very Large Stock at Manufacturers' List Prices.

CLARK & BIDDLE

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

2 6 tuthrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

8 6 rptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscribers are now receiving their

FALL IMPORTATIONS

OF

RICH CURTAIN FABRICS

FOR

PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND LIBRARY.

WINDOW CURTAINS

AND

FURNITURE COVERINGS,

COMPRISING

FRENCH SATINS AND BROCATELLES,

ROYAL TAPESTRIES

SILK TERRY AND COTELINES,

WOOL TERRY, REPS, DAMASKS, ETC

ALSO,

Just Opened, direct from the Manufacturer,

Embroidered Lace Curtains

NEW DESIGNS,

From the lowest to the highest quality—some of the most RICHEST MADE.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.

EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS.

JACQUARD AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES

VESTIBULE CURTAINS, in great variety.

CARVED, PLAIN, GILT, AND WALNUT CORNICES.

WHITE AND COLORED SHADES.

Experienced and reliable workmen superintend our Upholstery Department, and every effort is employed to give satisfaction and secure promptness in fulfilling the orders entrusted to us.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

10 29 thstu10trp PHILADELPHIA.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

THIRD DAY OF THE FAIR WEEK

AT POINT BREEZE PARK.

To-Morrow (Wednesday.)

Purse and Stake $650. Mile heats, 3 in 5—harness.

J. McCusker names s. m.....RUBY
B. D Stetson names s. m.....LADY LIGHTFOOT
W. Carson names b. h.....BAY GEORGE
M. Goodin names gr. h ...[1t]....GENERAL THOMAS

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

MEYER P. STRAUS (of the late firms of Weil & Straus and Weil, Straus & Hockstadter), of Philadelphia, bankrupt, having petitioned for his discharge a meeting of creditors will be held on the third day of December, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., before the Register, B. FRANKLIN FISHER, Esq., at his office, at No. 19 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, that the examination of the bankrupt may be finished, and any business meetings required by sections 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted. The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty. A hearing will also be held on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of December, 1868, before the Court at Philadelphia at 10 o'clock A. M., where parties interested may show cause against the discharge.

SEAL. Attested by the Clerk and Register, in the name of the Judge, under seal of the Court. 11 10 tu 3t*

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 29 tf

FOR THE LADIES.

MAGAZIN DES MODES,

No. 1014 WALNUT STREET.

For the better convenience of her Patrons,

MRS. PROCTOR

HAS REMOVED HER DRESS-MAKING ROOMS

To No. 1014 WALNUT Street,

Where she will be happy to see her friends.

The GENERAL DRY GOODS BUSINESS will be continued as heretofore, at No. 920 CHESNUT St.

11 6 J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

CHEAP MILLINERY.—HATS, CAPS, Opera Bonnets, Head-dresses etc. We have just received from Paris our most elegant and choice selection of French Millinery, which we offer at unusually moderate prices, composed of the best Velvets, Flowers, etc.

MME. BRADOWSKI, 11 10 2t 4p* N. 914 WALNUT Street.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSMAKING in the latest Paris styles. M. SHOEMAKER & CO., No. 1024 CHESNUT street. 11 4 12t

GROCERIES, ETC.

CORN AND TOMATOES.

150 Cases Winslow's Corn.

150 Cases Fine Tomatoes.

BY THE CASE OR DOZEN.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

11 2 1t PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 1rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR,

In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

J. EDWARD ADDICKS,

No. 1230 MARKET Street,

10 9 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES' SHOES.

NEW STORE.

HENRY WIREMAN,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street,

S. W. Corner Sixth and Buttonwood Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

AND

487 Eleventh Street, Washington, D. C.,

Has opened his ELEGANT NEW STORE No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets; with a large assortment of the FINEST QUALITY OF LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES, of his own manufacture.

Also, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, a large assortment of

Ladies' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,

Made expressly to order by the best and most celebrated manufacturers, 11 7 1mrp

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH Street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices. 9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E GOULD'S New Store, 8 20 3m 4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 3 1f No 914 CHESNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 23 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3p

FOR HAVANA.—THE STEAMER LORD LOVELL, JONES, MASTER, will sail for HAVANA on SATURDAY MORNING, November 14th at 8 o'clock A. M. For Freight or Passage apply to A MERINO, 11 9 4t* No. 140 South FRONT Street.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 29 tf

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 6 inches, at Cotter French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 220 N. NINTH Street and No. 718 RACE Street. 7 23 1y

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box, 4294. 10 12 1m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Female Thieves—A Till-Tapper—An Assaulter—Probable Homicide.

—Ann Anderson and Rose Carley were yesterday arrested in the Twenty seventh ward for stealing a number of books from a residence on Chesnut street, above Thirty-sixth. Alderman Maule heard the case and committed the accused for trial.

—Joseph Harvey, a lad, yesterday went into a tavern at Sixth and Lombard streets and robbed the till of a small amount of money. He was sent to prison by Alderman Carpenter.

—Frederick Taigler, while under the influence of strong drink, yesterday beat a tavern keeper at Laurel and St. John streets. On being remonstrated with by Policeman Lake he turned on that individual and hammered him. He was finally secured, and on being taken before Alderman Eggleton was bound over to answer.

—Henry Scattergood, who resides at Leithgow street, below George, was hit on the back of the head with a blunt instrument, at Third and Beaver streets, on Saturday evening. He fell to the pavement, his head striking the curbstone with such force as to fracture the skull. He is now lying in an insensible condition, and the probability is that he will die. Last night John Conway was arrested for making the assault. He will have a hearing to-day at the Central Station.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' HEARINGS.—At noon to-day, before United States Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., the case of Edward McCollaghan, charged with the illicit distillation of whisky, was up on a continued hearing.

Revenue Officer Heilman testified—Visited the premises No. 1528 Edgemont street on Oct. 5, in the morning; saw 12 hogsheads of molasses mash, and a still in operation; can't say whether the defendant was there or not; the property is assessed under the name of John McCollaghan; Edward McCollaghan resides there.

John Thompson, who served the warrant upon defendant, testified: that he never knew him until he served it never saw distillation going on at the place; never saw defendant in the house. Defendant discharged.

—Also, at noon to-day, before United State Commissioner Aubrey H. Smith, Charles Donnelly had a hearing upon the charge of unlawfully removing distilled spirits to a place other than a bonded warehouse.

Police Officer Robert Faleley testified:—On Sunday evening about half past seven o'clock I heard a heavy wagon running near Hutchinson and Master streets; it backed up to the curbstone in front of Owen Donnelly's place, and then I saw defendant and another man roll a couple of barrels of whisky out of the wagon; they said to me "Let up, officer, and we will make it all right"; then with the expression that "the wagon was his" defendant jumped up on the seat; I then told him to drive off at his peril; a number of persons were around; I anticipated trouble; sent for another officer, who came and arrested Donnelly; Donnelly undertook to drive the wagon away; a third man assisted to roll the barrels into a yard; it was dark at the time; the place into which the barrels were rolled is a liquor store; I went inside the gate; it was open; went up to the man inside, who was pushing back the second barrel.

Police Officer Kelley testified—When I reached the place a large crowd of people were present; saw what I took to be a barrel of liquor on the pavement; Officer Fadeley tried to put up the slide board of the wagon, when defendant attempted to take it from his hand; saw defendant in the wagon; Fadeley arrested him and handed him over to me; the horse and wagon stopped opposite Donnelly's place—not the defendant's place, but his brother's, I believe.

Police Lieutenant Jacoby sworn—Was at the Station House when defendant was brought in; was not at the scene of the occurrence myself; believes that the defendant lives in Prospect street, between Thompson and Master; there were no marks on the barrels; the barrels were brought to the Station House.

Defendant held to answer in the sum of $1000.

THE WICKEDEST MAN IN NEW YORK.—Not the wickedest man himself, but Mr. Oliver Dyer, the author of the very effective sketches under the above title, which created such a sensation a few months ago, will lecture this evening at Concert Hall. The title of the lecture will be "The Wickedness, Romance, and Rascality of New York." Those who have read Mr. Dyer's articles on the Water street dance-houses and other subjects of like character need not be reminded of the fact that he has both the experience and ability to treat such a subject as he announces for his lecture in a striking and effective manner. For fourteen years Mr. Dyer has been engaged in investigating the haunts of vice and misery and the abodes of poverty in New York, and we are confident that his address this evening will be one that our citizens will listen to with profit. Mr. Dyer will endeavor to suggest some remedies for the evils which afflict our great cities, and his views will be entitled to respectful consideration. His Honor Judge Pierce will preside, and the platform will be reserved for the clergy. Tickets can be procured at the music store of J. E. Gould, No. 723 Chesnut street.

FIREMEN'S RIOT.—Last night, while returning from the fire at Race street wharf, two rival fire companies met at Twenty-second and Vine streets and indulged in a riot, during which bricks and other missiles were used. Four or five pistol shots were fired. William Eckenbrine, a member of the Northern Liberty Engine Company, was badly beaten about the head.

CASUALTY.—George Weissman, a driver, was thrown with considerable force from his cart, this morning, at Passyunk road and Catharine street. He sustained severe injuries about the head, and was taken to the Hospital.

FIRE THIS MORNING.—The alarm of fire at a quarter before 8 o'clock this morning was caused by the burning of a barrel of coal oil at Baldwin's works, on Girard avenue, west of the Schuylkill.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—To-night a series of temperance meetings will be inaugurated in the Court of Common Pleas room.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Hare.—Grugan vs. Wilson. In action to recover for the loss of a mule through the alleged negligence of the defendant. Referee reported. Jury out.

Philip M. Price, committee of Elizabeth Young, lunatic, vs. John M. Chambers. An action to recover ground rent. The defense alleged payment. On trial.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 15 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

DR. BURTON'S TOBACCO ANTIDOTE.—Warranted to remove all desire for Tobacco. Is entirely vegetable and harmless, and is also an excellent appetizer. It purifies and enriches the blood invigorates the system possesses great nourishing and strengthening power, enables the stomach to digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robus health. Smokers and chewers for sixty years cured. Price fifty cents per box. Post free. An interesting treatise on the injurious effects of tobacco, with lists of testimonials, references, etc., sent free. Agents wanted. Address
DR. T. R. ABBOTT, Jersey City, N. J.

TESTIMONIALS.
From the United States Treasury, Secretary's Office.—Please send a supply of the Antidote. The one received has done its work surely.
O. T. EDGAR.

From New Hampshire State Prison.—Gentlemen of influence here having been cured of the appetite for tobacco by using Dr. Burton's Antidote, we desire a supply for the prisoners of this institution.
JOSEPH MAYO,
Warden of the N. H. State Prison.

A Banker's Testimony.—Dr. Burton's Antidote for Tobacco has accomplished all claimed for it.
WALTER MANN,
1st Nat. Bank, New Albany, Ind.

From the Chief Engineer of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, Pittsburg Pa.—I have used the Antidote with great success. It is curing all my friends.
H. BLACKSTONE.

A Clergyman's Testimony.—One Box of Antidote cured my brother and myself. It never fails.
Rev. I. W. SHOEMAKER,
Kelley's Station, Pa.

From the Police Headquarters, Lynn, Mass.—I have gained thirty-five pounds of flesh in three months by using Dr. Burton's Antidote, and all desire for tobacco is removed.
W. L. WAIT, Js.

From the "Southern Home Journal," Baltimore Md.—One box of Burton's Antidote removed all desire for the weed from me. I take pleasure in recommending it to all our readers. T. Y. SLATER, Ed.
Sold by all Druggists. [10 23 wfmlt 8p
(Trademark x Copyrighted.)

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

General Grant not to Resign until His Election is Officially Proclaimed.

Speaker Colfax's Departure for the West.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.

The Session of Congress

was very brief, the entire proceedings occupying about five minutes. Not more than half-a-dozen members were present, including the Speaker. There was quite a number of spectators in the galleries and on the floor of the House. After

Speaker Colfax

declared the House adjourned and left his chair, he was

Warmly Congratulated

by those present, the hand-shaking continuing for nearly an hour. The

Members from Pennsylvania

present were William D. Kelley and Charles O'Neill, together with O. J. Dickey, who succeeds Thad. Stevens. Speaker Colfax and Senator Wade leave to-day for the West. They will stop to-night at Baltimore, where it is expected Colfax will be serenaded and make a speech.

It is understood that

General Grant

does not propose to resign as General of the Army until his election to the Presidency is officially proclaimed by the Electoral College.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Cotton dull at 24¾c. Flour firmer and advanced 5@10c. Sales of 9-0 barrels superfine at $5 80@6 15; extra, $6 50@7 10; choice, $8 75@7 00; fancy, $7@9 75; California, $6 80@10 25. Wheat firmer and holders demand an advance. Corn firm; sales of 36,000 bushels mixed Western at $1 15@1 17. Oats lower and nominal at 72@74c. Beef quiet; new mess $15 50@8 50; extra mess, $18 50@21 75. New mess pork nominal at $28 00. Lard dull at 16¾@17c. Whisky quiet.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	120⅝	Pac. Mail S. Co.	117¼
N. Y. and E. R.	39	Toledo & Wab.	58¾
Phil. and Res. R.	96⅜	Mil. & St. P. com.	70¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	81¾	Adam Express Co	47¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	83¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	28
Chi. and N. W. com.	80⅜	U. S. Express	46½
Chic. and N. W. prf.	82¾	Penn. 6s, new	69
Chi. and R. I. R.	108⅜	Gold	134¼
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	108¾	Market weak.	

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"Business in Wall street opened yesterday morning under the influence of that sober second thought which was wanting on Saturday, and prices for Government securities, gold and railway shares, showed a decline of about one per cent. from those current at the close on Saturday; but subsequently the Treasury ring went to work again and fresh semi-official stock-jobbing reports were received from Washington. Mr. McCulloch apparently lending his influence in behalf of a Wall street clique to create the impression that the currency will be inflated, although he is well aware that the law will not permit him to restore a dollar of currency to circulation that has hitherto been withdrawn from it. Such a scandalous abuse of official position to aid speculative operations has never before been known, and of the many other evidences of Mr. McCulloch's complicity with stock-jobbers that we have had, it is high time that the President suspended him, and ordered an investigation into the affairs of his department. It is stated, notwithstanding official contradictions, that the Treasury sold eight millions of Five-twenties secretly early in the present month in order to embarrass the money market and depress Government securities and other stocks, for the purpose of enabling the Treasury ring to buy cheaply, and as late as Friday last the Associated Press was made the vehicle for a semi-official despatch from Washington of a discouraging character, to the effect that the Secretary had no reserve which he could use for any purpose whatever excepting the small remaining sum of a third of a million. But on Saturday morning behold the change! The currency resources of the Treasury were suddenly magnified to an extent which took Wall street by surprise, and damaged those who had sent letters of inquiry upon the subject to Mr. McCulloch a few days previously, and been informed by him in reply that he was entirely without power to relieve the money market, and that the banks were to blame for the stringency, and so the Treasury, they having exceeded their loans on speculative stocks so far as to be unable to afford any relief to the money market. But the purposes of the Treasury ring was served, and they, doubtless with Mr. McCulloch, chuckled secretly over their triumph. It is needless, however, to say that such conduct as this is a fraud upon the public and a gross national scandal. It is reported that Mr. McCulloch has instructed Mr. Van Dyck to redeem ten millions of the three per cent. certificates recently redeemed; but this is a stretch of authority without warrant under the law. Nevertheless, if we admit it to be justifiable as a mere expedient, we fail to see now it can relieve the money markets if relief is necessary, because these certificates can only be used by the banks, and the banks, in order to obtain them, will have to buy them with currency or its equivalent."

From the Tribune.

"Money was easy and in full supply at 7 per cent in currency. At the close there were abundant offerings at that rate; large amounts of currency were received here from the West to-day, relieving the market sensibly.

"Sterling exchange is firm at quotations:—London 60 days, 109¼@109¾; London, sight, 109¾@110¼; London, prime commercial, 108½@109; Paris long, 5 18¾@5 16¾; Paris, short, 5 15@5 13¾; Antwerp, 5 20@5 18¾.

"We republish the following suggestion of John Thompson Esq., made to Senator Morgan in February last, which if Congress had acted on, would have saved us two money panics this year, and saved at least $200,000 000 depreciation in property. It is to be hoped that at this session it will be acted upon, as it is the simplest and cheapest way of giving elasticity to the currency.

"It has become apparent that an elasticity in the active currency of the country must be provided for in one way or another. Place $20,000,000 of currency (greenbacks) in the hands of the Sub-Treasurer in this city, with orders to loan it on Government bonds and stocks at 7 per cent., and on call, taking the bonds as security at 80 or 85. This borrowing would be availed of only in a bad time for money, and such loans would be sure to be paid off and the greenbacks restored to the Treasury on the first ease in the money market."

INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT, No. 103 S. FIFTH ST.,

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders, received in payment.

FOURTH EDITION

CONGRESS.

A Short Session, Little Business, and Good Feeling—The Pennsylvania Members of the House Present.

CONGRESS.

A Short Session—A Small Attendance and Little Business.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 12 o'clock, noon, and was called to order by the President pro tem. Members present:—Messrs. Wade, Corbett, Harlan, Morgan, and Whyte. Prayer was made by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Gray, in which he returned thanks to Almighty God that the country had been safely carried through the exciting ordeal of the ballot-box, and prayed that from this hour the wounds of our land may begin to heal, and prosperity be restored to all sections of the country.

The journal of the last meeting and concurrent resolution of September 21st were read by Mr. McDonald, Chief Clerk. The President then said:—"In accordance with the resolution which has just been read, unless it be otherwise ordered by the Senate, the Chair will declare the Senate adjourned until the first Monday in December;" and no objection being made he so ordered, and the Senate stands adjourned till December 7th.

HOUSE.—Speaker Colfax, of Indiana, Messrs. Kelley and O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Kellogg, of Alabama, Mr. Dewees, of North Carolina, Messrs. Lincoln and Stewart, of New York, and Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, were the only members present. About a hundred persons appeared in the galleries.

The Hon. O. J. Dickey, successor of Thaddeus Stevens, was present, but did not qualify.

The Rev. Dr. Boynton delivered a prayer, in which he thanked God for the good result to which He had brought the great issue before the country. "We believe," he said, "Thou hast inspired the people to come to right conclusions, and we already hail the beginning of peace and prosperity, which it is believed through Thy blessing will be stable and enduring, and we commend to Thee those who have been chosen to rule over us. May their lives and health be precious in Thy sight. Preserve them from any attempted violence or injury, and suffer not the country to be again brought to mourn as it was by violent hands."

The Speaker then said that the recess having expired, the House resumes its sessions. If there be no objection the reading of the journal of the last session will be dispensed with.

The Clerk, Mr. McPherson, by direction of the Speaker, read the concurrent resolution of Congress under which the adjourned session was held, and as the House did not now order otherwise, the Speaker said the adjournment would be without a day, the next session commencing by law on the first Monday of December.

On motion of Mr. Kelley, the House adjourned.

Suspension of a Bank.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 10.—The Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, at St. John, stopped payment this morning. Much excitement prevails in this city.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 10

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pa 6s, 3 series	1 8⅝		100 sh Reading		48⅞
$500 do. 1 ser	104⅝		700 do	s5. 030.	49
$500 Bel Del 2 m bs	84		100 do	30.	48 9⅛
2 sh C & Am.	128⅝		100 do	030.	48¾
100 sh Cata Pf	030.	31⅞	100 do		48⅝
1 0 sh N Y & M	060.	8⅞	100 do	30.	48⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$1750 Pa 6s, 1 ser		1 8¾	9 sh Penna R		51⅛
$2 0 City 6s, New		100⅛	16 do	0. 18	51⅜
3 sh Mech Bk		32½	100 do		51¾
100 sh Big Mt	060.	6½	48 do		51¾

DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

PRINTS.

Merrimack, W	15	Amoskeag	13
Merrimack, D	13½	Lowell	11
Cocheco, L	13½	Wamsutta	9
Sprague	12½	Victory	10½
Pacific	12½	Washington	10½
American	12½	Arnold	12½
Dunnells	12½	Hamilton	12½
Allens	12½	Richmond	12½
Manchester	12½	Gloucester	12½
Freemans	11½	Mourning	11
Briggs	10½	Lancaster	12
Nassau	10½	Oriental	12½

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Amoskeag, A	4-4	15½	Focasset	4-4	14½
Lawrence, C	4-4	15½	" F	3-4	11½
" F	4-4	14	Pepperell, B	4-4	14½
" G	7-8	12⅝	" O	4-4	13½
" M	3-4	12½	" N	4-4	11½
" H	3-4	12½	"	7-4	32½
Pacific, Extra	4-4	15½	"	8-4	42½
" H	4-4	15	"	9-4	47½
" L	4-4	13	"	10-4	52½
Atlantic, A	4-4	16	Boot, S		13½
" H	4-4	15½	" O		13½
" L	4-4	13	" H		11½
" V	3-4	13	Appleton, A	4-4	15½
" N	3-4	10½	Laconia, H	4-4	15
Superior 1X L	4-4	14	" O		13
Shawmut, C	4-4	15	" B		13
Agawam, F	4-4	12	" E		13
Androscoggin	4-4	15	Lyman, E	4-4	16
Canoe	3-4	8½	" C	4-4	15

BLEACHED MUSLINS.

New York Mills	4-4	25	Dwight	4-4	18
Wamsutta	4-4	22½	Ballou & Son	4-4	14½
"	5-4	30	"	7-8	12
Tuscarora	4-4	20	Lonsdale	4-4	17
Williamsville	4-4	20	" Cambric		25
Bates	4-4	18	Hill	4-4	17
White Rock	4-4	17	"	7-8	15
Forestdale	4-4	16	Bartlett	3-4	15½
Indian River, X		12½	" 36-inch		14½
" XX		14	" 31-inch		13½
Attawaugan, X		12½	James Sl'm Mills	4-4	15½
" XX		15	" 33-inch		13½
Masonville	4-4	17	" 31-inch		13½
Blackstone	4-4	15	Great Falls, J	7-8	12½
Hope	4-4	14½	" K	4-4	14
Langdon	4-4	14	" P	7-4	12½
" 42-inch		18	" Q	4-4	17
" 46-inch		21	Red Bank	4-4	12
Wauregan	4-4	17	Waltham, X		18½
Peppereil	6-4	30	" 42 inch		15½
"	8-4	45	"	8-4	22½
"	9-4	50	"	9-4	60
"	10-4	55	"	10-4	65
Utica	7-8	20	Franklin Mfg Co	4-4	14½
"	4-4	22½	Bay Mills	4-4	20
"	9-4	62½	Putnam, A	4-4	18
"	10-4	67½	" B	7-8	11½
Boot, R	6-4	10½	Green, G	4-4	18
" B	4-4	14½	Amoskeag, A	4-4	15½
" W	5-4	18	" Z	7-8	13
Androscoggin	4-4	18	Whitensville	4-4	16
Canoe	3-4	8½	"	7-8	14½

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	16	Hartford	12½
Berkshire	15	Roanoke	11½
Caledonia	15	Glasgow	15

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	20	Otis Company, CC	20
York	20	" BB	25
Blue Hill	15	Warren Brown	27
Northfield	15	Lewiston, Brown	28½
Oakland	20	Columbian	20
Working Man's	25		
Union	17		

DELAINES.

Pacific	20	Lowell	20
Hamilton	18—21	Spragues	18
Manchester	18—21	Armures	21½

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

General Grant Again Declines a Demonstration—Judge Kelley has an Interview.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.

Grant Does Not Want Any Demonstrations.

A committee representing the Boys in Blue and citizens of this District called upon General Grant at his headquarters, and tendered him a public demonstration in honor of his election. The General, in reply, said:—"I am very glad to meet you all and receive your congratulations, but I hope you will spare me any public demonstrations. I live here in this city, and will at all times be glad to see my friends, without making any display whatever. It has always been my desire to avoid demonstrations here and elsewhere. If I had my way I would have none. It would be much more agreeable to have any of my friends who wish to see me call at my house or my office here, and I shall always be glad to see them. I fully appreciate the feelings which prompt these demonstrations, but I am willing to take all that for granted. (Laughter.) Public displays and demonstrations are disagreeable to me, and always embarrass me." At the close of General Grant's speech the committee withdrew, considerably disappointed.

Hon. William D. Kelley

had a long interview with General Grant, at his headquarters, this morning. It is said Grant will invite Judge Kelley to a seat in his Cabinet, and that he will be placed at the head of the Navy Department. Kelley has been a member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs for several years, and is thoroughly posted about all the affairs of the Department. It is generally conceded that Pennsylvania will be represented in Grant's Cabinet, and prominent politicians say Kelley is likely to be the man.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Issues Between Great Britain and the United States.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The *Times* of to-day has an editorial article, giving the basis of settlement and the present status of the questions at issue between the United States and Great Britain. A mixed commission, consisting of two members from each nation, will be appointed to adjudge all questions arising since 1853, the date of the last commission. England's responsibility in the matter of the Alabama claims will be referred to Prussia for arbitration.

If the decision is in favor of America, a commission will then investigate the claims. America has withdrawn the question of the recognition of the Southern States by Great Britain during the war. The San Juan business will be referred to the President of Switzerland for arbitration.

The Latest Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10—3 P. M.—Cotton easier. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are dull. Peas, 46s. 6d. Flour, 26s. 6d. Corn, 39s. Wheat dull. Bacon quiet and steady. Rosin dull. Tallow quiet and steady.

FROM ITHACA

Arrival of Professor Goldwin Smith.

ITHACA, Nov. 10.—Professor Goldwin Smith arrived here this morning, and will at once enter upon his duties in Cornell University. His course of lectures on English History will commence at the close of the course now being delivered by Professor Agassiz.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	119½	Toledo & Wabash	58¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	39	Mil. & St. Paul com.	70¾
Ph. and Res. R.	96¼	Adams Express	47¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	81½	Wells, Fargo Exp.	28
Cle. and Pitt. R.	83½	U. S. Express Co.	46½
Chi. and N. W. R. com.	80⅝	Tennessee 6s, new	69
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	82¾	Gold	134½
Chi. and R. I. R.	1 3	Market unsettled.	
Pitts. F. W. and Chi	108		

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT of 21 acres, with large new Mansion, French roof, and every modern convenience. The surroundings combine all desirable features of a select rural home—water, shrubbery, shade, and flowers. The grounds are extensively planted with choice fruit now in bearing. Approaches and neighborhood very desirable and improving. Price, $9,000. Full particulars will be sent on application to
11 10 3t E. MORRIS, BURLINGTON, N. J.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

$16,000 in Money, valuable Books and Papers perfectly preserved through the fire of July 20, 1868, at Dove's Depot, South Carolina, in one of MARVIN'S SAFES, owned by
DE LORME & DOVE.

50,000 feet of Lumber destroyed in our Planing Mill in Brooklyn, May 15, 1868. All our Money, Papers, and Books, saved in excellent order in a MARVIN'S SAFE Alum and Dry Plaster.
SHEARMAN BROS.

Both of the above were VERY SEVERE TESTS.

A PERFECT SAFE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON SPHERICAL
BURGLAR SAFE
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!
CALL AND SEE THEM, OR SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO.,
PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES, 721 CHESTNUT ST., (Masonic Hall), Phila., 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,
And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 8 31 mwf3m

GRAND SALE OF DRY GOODS
BY
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

SALES TO COMMENCE NOVEMBER 2, COMPRISING
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKING CLOTHS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, LINENS AND WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, MOURNING GOODS, ETC.

Owing to the wide reputation of their House, it is needless to detail the character of their stock. H., C. & Co. would merely state that their importations of the present season,

WHICH MUST BE SOLD

PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL TO THEIR
NEW MARBLE BUILDING, CHESNUT Street, above Broad,
Have never been surpassed in Philadelphia, containing an ENDLESS VARIETY of texture in Medium Priced Goods, as well as the
CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
H., C. & Co. would advise all desirous of obtaining
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS
To lose no time before inspecting their stock, feeling assured that the
UNPARALLELED PRICES
At which the entire stock will be disposed of must insure
RAPID SALES.

HAMRICK & COLE,
WHITE MARBLE BUILDING, No. 45 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9,
CLOAKING VELVETS,
At $10·50 and $12·00 per yard, WARRANTED PURE SILK.
SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE GOLD EDGED LYONS CLOAKING VELVET, C. PONSON, MANUFACTURER.
11 7 4 HAMRICK & COLE, No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.

FROM AUCTION---OPENing This Day, Twenty-five Pieces OTTOMAN CORD POPLINS, at 75 cents per yard, worth $1.00.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
11 10 6t PHILADELPHIA.

COOPER & CONARD,
Ninth and Market,
have marked down the prices of many of their Dress Goods, and are selling their entire stock at the very lowest point of the market.
Wool Poplins, good value, 62c. up.
Heavy Ribbed Poplins, $1·25 up.
French Silk and Wool Poplins.
Striped Poplins, very desirable.
Rich Plaid Poplins for Misses' Wear.
Cheap Dress Stuffs, 25 to 37 cents.
Heavy Poplin Fabrics, 37 to 75 cents.
French Merinoes, 75c. to $1·25 reduced from $1 and $1·75.
We are determined to close out our Merino stock, and offer inducements to buyers.

FRENCH CLOAKINGS
and fine Black French Cloths ant Doeskins, from Benkard & Hutton's last auction sale at prices in currency about what they cost to land in gold. Just opened 29 piece cloths and extra fine Black and Colored Velours, and Black real Astrachans and Astrachan Plushes. Also
Black Moscows,
Black Chinchillas,
Black Velours,
Black Castors
Black Astrachans,
Black Doeskins,
Black Silk Velvets,
Black Velveteens,
White Cloakings,
Fancy Cloakings.
COOPER & CONARD,
926 fstusmrp Ninth and Market.

1868.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY
Would respectfully present his claims for a share of public patronage by offering the following inducements, viz.:—
An Attractive Stock.
A Splendid Assortment.
Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.
SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO
Paisley Shawls.
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Silks and Dress Goods.
Blankets and Flannels.
Cloths and Cassimeres.
LINENS, QUILTS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC., ETC.
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We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.
All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.
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DRY GOODS,
From Late Importations, at Low Prices.
Owing to the decline in Gold, and the immense losses submitted to by importers in the AUCTION ROOMS,
We are prepared to exhibit an attractive stock of
NEW AND DESIRABLE
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
From recent arrivals, at rates to compete with any House in the city.
As we occupy a cheap location, and are under corresponding expenses, we are determined to retain our large and increasing trade by low prices.
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JUST OPENED,
TWO THOUSAND YARDS PARIS VELOURS in choice colors, which will be sold at less than usual prices.
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FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.
1000 YARDS DOUBLE FOLD HEAVY PLAID POPLINS, at 30 cents.
A LARGE STOCK OF DESIRABLE STYLES, at 25, 28, 30, 37½, 44 and 50 cents.
POPLIN ALPACAS of all the shades and qualities at 37½, 44 and 50 cents.
Our stock of DRESS GOODS now comprises the best bargains we ever offered
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
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RICH BLACK SILKS.
GROS GRAINS, $2·00,
GROS GRAINS, $2·15,
GROS GRAINS, $2·25,
GROS GRAINS, $2·60.
With a full line of superior grades at less than usual prices.
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FALL OPENING—SHAWLS, ETC. ETC.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
HAVE OPEN
LYONS VELVETS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
ROYAL POPLINS,
BLACK RIBBED POPLINS,
LARGE BLANKETS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
10 13 tnths3m HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET
Invites attention to his stock of
Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.
Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS.
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and repaired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 30 2mrp

SPECIAL.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
Especially Adapted to this Season,
Representing the most extensive and varied assortment in this market, at the extremely low prices incident to the great shrinkage of values
During the Period of their Utmost Depression.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

"PINCHING SHOES."

From the Saturday Review.

There are two ways of dealing with pinching shoes. The one is to wear them until you get accustomed to the pressure, and so wear them easy; the other is to kick them off and have done with them altogether. The one is founded on the accommodating principle of human nature, by which it is enabled to fit itself to circumstances, the other is the high-handed masterfulness whereby the earth is subdued and obstacles removed; the one is emblematic of Christian patience, the other of Pagan power. Both are good in certain states, and neither is absolutely the best for all conditions. There are some shoes indeed which, do what we will, we can never wear easy. We may keep them well fixed on our feet all our life, loyally accepting the pressure which fate and misfortune have imposed on us; but we go lame and hobbled in consequence, and never know what it is to make a free step, or to walk on our way without discomfort. Examples abound; for among all the pilgrims toiling more or less painfully through life to death, there is not one whose shoes do not pinch him somewhere, how easy soever they may look, and how soft soever the material of which they may be made. Even those proverbial possessors of roomy shoes, the traditional King and Princess, have their own private little bedroom slippers, which pinch them undetected by the gaping multitude who measure happiness by lengths of velvet and weight of golden embroidery; and the proverbial owners of the treasure which all seek and none find, might better stand as instances of sorrow than of happiness—examples of how badly shod poor royalty is, and how, far more than meaner folk, it suffers from the pinching of its princely shoes.

The ungeniality of a profession into which a man may have been forced by the injudicious overruling of his friends or by the exigencies of family position and inherited rights, is one form of the pinching shoe by no means rare to find. And here again poor royalty comes in for a share of the grip on tender places and the consequent hobbling of its feet. For many an hereditary king was meant by nature to be nothing but a plain country gentleman at the best—perhaps even less. Many, like poor "Louis Capet," would have gone to the end quite happily and respectably if only they might have kicked off the shoes of sovereignty, and taken themselves to the highlows of the herd; if only they might have exchanged the sceptre for the turning-lathe, the pen or the fowling-piece. "*Je déteste mon métier de roi*," Victor Emmanuel is reported to have said to a republican friend who sympathized with the monorch's well-known tastes in other things beside his hatred of the kingly profession; and history repeats its frank avowal in every page. But the purple is almost as hard to be got rid of comfortably as Deinneira's robe; for the most part carrying the skin along with it, and trailed through a pool of blood in the act of transfer—which is scarcely what royalty, oppressed with its own greatness, and willing to rid itself of sceptre and shoes that it may enjoy itself in list slippers after a more bourgeois fashion, would find in accordance with its wishes. Lower down in the social scale we find that the same kind of misfit between nature and position is a very frequent occurrence—pinching shoes productive of innumerable corns and tender places. How often we see a natural "heavy" securely swathed in cassock and bands, and set up in the pulpit of the family church, simply because the tithes were large and the living lay in the family gift. But that stiff rectoral shoe of his will never wear easy. The man's secret soul goes out to the parade-ground and the mess-table. The glitter and jingle and theatrical display of a soldier's life seem to him the finest things in the whole round of professions, and the quiet, uneventful life of a village pastor is of all the most abhorrent. He wants to act, not to teach. Yet there he is, penned in beyond all power of breaking loose on this side of the grave; bound to drone out muddled sermons half an hour long and eminently good for sleeping-draughts, instead of shouting terse and stirring words of command that set the blood on fire to hear; bound to rout the shadowy enemy of souls with weapons he can neither feel nor use, instead of prancing off at the head of his men; waving his drawn sword above his head in a whirlwind of excitement and martial glory, to rout the tangible enemies of his country's flag. He loves his wife, and takes a mild parsonic pleasure in his roses; he energizes his schools, and beats up recruits for his parish penny readings; he lends his pulpit to the missionary delegates, and takes the chair at the meeting for the conversion of Jews; he does his duty, poor man, so far as he knows how, and so far as nature gave him the power; but his feet are in pinching shoes all his life long, and no amount of walking on the clerical highway can ever make them pleasant wearing. Or he may have a passionate love for the sea, and be mewed up in a lawyer's musty office, where his large limbs have not half enough space for their natural activity, where he is perched for twelve hours out of the twenty-four on a high stool against a desk, instead of climbing cat-like up the ropes, and set to engross a long-winded deed of conveyance, or to make a fair copy of a bill of costs, instead of bearing a hand in a gale, and saving his ship by pluck and quickness. He could save a ship better than he can engross a deed; while, as for law, he cannot get as much of that into his heavy brain as would enable him to advise a client on the simplest case of assault; but he knows all the differences of rig, and the whole code of signals, and can tell you to a nicety about the flags of all nations, and the name and position of every spar and stay and sheet, and when to reef and when to set sail, with any other nautical information to be had from books and a chance cruise as far as the Nore. That pen behind his ear never ceases to gall and fret, his shoe never ceases to pinch; and to the last day of his life the high stool in the lawyer's office will be a place of penance, and the sailor's quarter-deck the very heaven of his ambition. No doubt, by the time the soldier wrongly labelled as a parson, or the sailor painfully working the legal treadmill, comes to the end of his career, the old shoe which has pinched him so long will be worn comparatively easy. The gradual decay of manly vigor, and the slow but sure destruction of strong desires, reduce one's feet at last to masses of accommodating pulp; but what sufferings we go through before this result can be attained—what years of fruitless yearning, of fierce despair, of pathetic self-suppression, of jarring discord between work and fitness, must pound all the life out of us before our bones become like wax, and pinching shoes are transformed to easy fitting slippers. For itself alone, not counting the beyond, it would scarcely seem that such a life was worth the living.

Another pinching shoe is to be found in climate and locality. A man hungering for the busy life of the city has to vegetate in the rural districts, where the days drop one after the other like leaden bullets, and time is only marked by an accession of dullness. Another, thirsting for the repose of the country, has to jostle daily through Cheapside. To one who thinks Canadian salmon-fishing the supreme of earthly happiness, fate gives the chance of chasing butterflies in Brazil; to another who holds "the common objects of the seashore" of more account than silver and gold, an adverse fortune assigns a station in the middle of a plain as arid as if the world had been made without water; and a third, who cares for nothing but the free breathing of the open moors, or the rugged beauty of the barren fells, is dropped down into the heart of a narrow valley where he cannot see the sun for the trees. At first this matter of locality seems to be but a very small grip on the feet, not worth a thought; but it is one of a certain cumulative power impossible to describe, though keen enough for him who suffers; and the pinching shoe of uncongenial place is quite as hard to bear as that of uncongenial work. Again, a man to whom intellectual companionship means more than it does to many, is thrown into a neighborhood where he cannot hope to meet with comprehension, still less with sympathy. He is a Free-thinker, and the neighborhood goes in for the strictest Methodism or the highest ultra-Ritualism; he is a radical, and he is in the focus of county Toryism, where the doctrine of equality and the rights of man is just so much seditious blasphemy, while the British Constitution is held as a direct emanation from divine wisdom second only to the Bible, or he is a Tory to the backbone—and his backbone is a pretty stiff one—and he is in the midst of that blatant kind of radicalism which thinks gentlehood a remnant of the dark ages, and confounds good breeding with servility, and loyalty to the crown with oppression of the people. Surrounded by his kind, he is as much alone as if in the middle of a desert; an Englishman among Englishmen, he has no more mental companionship than if he were in a foreign country, where he and his neighbors spoke different tongues, and had each a set of signs with not two agreeing. And this kind of solitude makes a pinching shoe to many minds, though to some of the more self-centred or defying kind it is bearable enough, perhaps even giving a sense of roominess which closer communion would not give.

Of course one of the worst of our pinching shoes is matrimony, when marriage means bondage and not union. The mismated wife or husband never leaves off, willingly or unwillingly, squeezing the tender places; and the more the pressure is objected to the worse the pain becomes. And nothing can relieve it. A country gentleman hating the dust and noise of London, with all his interest in his country position and all his pleasure in his estate, and a wife whose love lies in Queen's balls and opera-boxes, and to whom the country is simply a slice out of Siberia wherever it may be; a healthy hospitable man, liking to see his table well filled, and a wife with a weak digestion, irritable nerves, and a morbid horror of society; a pushing and ambitious man, with a loud voice and imposing presence, and a shrinking, fireside woman, who asks only to glide unnoticed through the crowd, and to creep noiselessly from her home to her grave—are not all these shod with pinching shoes, which, do what they will, go on pinching to the end, and which nothing short of death or chance can remove? These pinching shoes of matrimony pinch both sides equally—excepting, indeed, one chances to be specially phlegmatic or pachydermatous, and then the grip is harmless: but, as a rule, the ring-fence of marriage doubles all conditions, and when A walks hobbled B falls lame, and both suffer from the same misfit. However, the only thing to do is to bear and wear till the upper leather yields, or till the foot takes the required shape; but there is an eternity of pain to be gone through before either of these desirable ends comes about; and the instinct which dreads pain, and questions its necessity, is by no means a false one. For all that, we must wear our pinching shoes of matrimony till death or the divorce court pulls them from our feet, which points to the need of being more careful than we usually are about the fit beforehand.

Poverty has a whole rack full of pinching shoes very hard to get accustomed to, and bad to dance in lightly as were the fiery slippers of the naughty little girl in the German fairy tale. Given a large heart, generous instincts, and an empty hand, and we have the elements of a real tragedy, both individual and social. For poverty does not mean only that animal want of food and clothing which we generally associate with its name. Poverty may have two thousand a year as well as only a mouldy crust and three shillings a week from the parish; and poverty cursing its sore feet in a brougham is quite as common as poverty, full of corns and callosities, wheeling a costermonger's barrow. The shoe may pinch horribly, though there is no question of hunger or the "two-penny rope;" for it is a matter of relative degree, and the means wherewith to meet wants. But as poverty is not of those fixed conditions of human life which no human power can remove, we have not perhaps quite so much sympathy with its grips and pinches as in other things less remediable. For while there is work still undone in the world, there is gain still to be had; the man whose energies run now in a dry channel can, if he will, turn them into one more fertile; and if he is making a poor business out of meal, it is his own fault if he does not try to make a better one out of malt. Where the shoe pinches hardest is in places which we cannot protect and with a grip which we cannot prevent; but we cannot say this of poverty as a necessary and inalienable condition, and sympathy is so much waste when circumstances can be changed by energy or will.

Foreign Notes.

Says the London *Spectator* of October 24:—The *Times* has received a telegram from its American correspondent announcing that the Democrats have finally rejected a proposal to exchange Mr. Seymour for Mr. Chase. In other words, they are resolved not to give up State Sovereignty, the right to establish serfdom or repudiation. Mr. Seymour has taken to the stump, but the party is described as much "demoralized," a word used, of course, in its American sense of frightened, and not in its English. As the party never had any morals, it could not lose them. The election of General Grant seems certain, and an interval of four years more is granted to the Republicans, during which we doubt not they will insist on equal justice in the South, and will, we hope, purify the party of corruption. But that their success involves so tremendous an issue, they would almost deserve to lose, first, for allowing so much pillage, and, secondly, for governing through "bogus" legislatures. We want to see a little sincerity in their action as well as their opinions, and perhaps General Grant may supply the want.

—The Investigation Committee appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Royal Bank of Liverpool have presented their report, and a most extraordinary document it is. All real power seems to have been monopolized by the two managing directors, Mr. Hutchison and Mr. Shand, of whom one owed the bank when it stopped £103,477, of which £70,000 will be lost; and the other usually owed £20,000, which will, however, be paid. Only these two directors seem to have been cognizent of an astonishing agreement under which the Royal Bank contracted to "carry on" Messrs. Wilson & Co., shipdealers, who owed the concern £60,000. Rather than lose that money, or, to speak more plainly, rather than call attention to the accounts, these gentlemen bound the bank to pay Messrs. Wilson's debts and all other debts their business might incur in five years, and to release Messrs. Wilson from all demands. Under this arrangement the total debt became £528,000, and another firm was similarly treated to the tune of nearly £100,000. All this while the bank was represented as most flourishing, and the board congratulated the shareholders on the flourishing character of the statement! And then we send betting sharpers to prison, and inflict the treadmill for petty larceny!

Base-Ball an English Institution.

The London *Athenæum* contends that the American national game of base-ball is English in origin. It discourses as follows:—

"The English cricketers are reported to have taken to the 'American game' of base-ball. This game was English before it was American. 'Multa renascentur (*apud Unitedstatesienses*) quæ jam cecidere (*apud nos*).' Miss Austen, about the beginning of the century, writes of a young heroine, who preferred 'cricket, base-ball...' to dolls (see 'Northanger Abbey'). While on the subject we should like to raise a question which has been on our minds for many a year. When boys we played at 'prisoners' base,' as we always called it. But we afterwards found, in grave books, that the boy's game is 'prison bars.' Was this the original, afterwards corrupted? or is the second phrase what the learned call a conjectural restoration?—a thing from which may Heaven guard all honest old idioms! We see in the newspapers that the young son of Napoleon the Third plays at 'prisoners' base.'"

—San Francisco is assessed at over a hundred millions.

—Lawrence, Massachusetts, employs 35,000 factory girls.

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Dealers in all Government Securities.

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For Sale on London, Frankfort, Paris, Etc.

We issue Letters of credit on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,

AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELLERS' USE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Having now direct private communications by wire between our New York and Philadelphia Offices, we are constantly in receipt of all quotations from New York, and are prepared to execute all orders with promptness in STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD.

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UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
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We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application.

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OF
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Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

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AGENTS FOR SALE OF

First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad,

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all taxes payable in GOLD August and February, for sale 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Also

First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad.

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES, payable April and October, for sale at 80 and accrued interest.

Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution.

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STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia.

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THE EAST INDIA

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This Company have an exclusive grant to lay

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FROM

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(THE SEAPORT OF PEKIN),

CONNECTING ALL THE PORTS ON THE

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Whose foreign commerce amounts to

One Thousand Millions Annually.

This Company is chartered by the Legislature of the State of New York, with a

CAPITAL OF $5,000,000;

SHARES, $100 EACH.

A limited number of shares are offered at $50 each, payable $10 each, $15 November 1, balance in monthly instalments of $2 50 per share.

THE INQUIRIES FOR THIS STOCK ARE NOW VERY ACTIVE, AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS INSTRUCT US TO SAY IT MAY BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME, AND THAT NONE WILL BE OFFERED ON THE ABOVE TERMS AFTER NOVEMBER 20 NEXT.

For Circulars, Maps, and full information apply to

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia;

To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania, and at the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET,

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THE GREAT
RURAL CEMETERY,
MOUNT MORIAH,

embracing an area of one hundred and fifty-five acres, and comprising every variety of scenery, is by far the largest and most beautiful of all the cemeteries near Philadelphia.

As the tide of improvement tends northward,
MOUNT MORIAH,
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and will never be hedged in and surrounded by houses, factories, or other improvements, the inevitable fate of other cemeteries northward or centrally situated.

At a convenient distance from the city, readily accessible by an excellent road and by the street cars of the Darby Passenger Railway, Mount Moriah, by its undisturbed quiet, fulfils the solemn purpose of its dedication as a last resting-place of the dead.

No funeral service here is ever interrupted by the shrill whistle of the locomotive, nor the sensibilities of friends or visitors shocked by the rush and rattle of long trains of passing freight or coal cars, as must of necessity be the case in other burial-places, now established or projected, on the immediate line of steam railroads, or through the grounds of which such railroads run. Just now the hues of Autumn tinge with gorgeous colors and infinite variety the foliage of the various groups of fine old forest trees adorning the margin of the stream which meanders through the grounds, and adds so great a charm to the attractions of the place.

Churches of all the principal Protestant denominations have here purchased sections of ground for the use of their congregations, and more than seven thousand families have given this great Rural Cemetery the preference over all others.

Choice lots of any size desired may still be had upon application at the Lodge, at the entrances of the Cemetery, or at the Branch Office, Penn Mutual Insurance Building, No. 921 CHESNUT Street, up stairs, where any information will be given by

GEORGE CONNELL, Secretary.

LUMBER.

FALL, 1868.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.

Calls the attention of Builders and others to his Stock of

SEASONED LUMBER,

CONSISTING OF

Hemlock and Spruce Joists,
Carolina Flooring, all grades,
White Pine Boards, all qualities,
Shingles, Plastering Lath,

And all kinds of Building Lumber.

AT LOWEST PRICES.

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1868 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868

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The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand.

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Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES.

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NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airtight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

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LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.

From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to

JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, November 14.
ETNA (via Halifax), Tuesday, November 17.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, November 28.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Tuesday, December 1
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMERS
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 STEERAGE.....
to London..... 105 to London.....
to Paris..... 115 to Paris.....

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$90 Liverpool.....
Halifax..... 20 Halifax.....
St. John's, N. F..... St. John's, N. F.....
by Branch Steamer... by Branch Steamer...

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for La Fayette, Selma, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat BEN. FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf. Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Nov. 7, don't go Saturday, Nov. 7, 9 A.M.
Monday, " 9, 7½ A.M Monday, " 9, 11 A.M.
Tuesday, " 10, 8 A.M Tuesday, " 27, 12 M.
Wed'day, " 11, 8½ A.M Wed'day, " 11, 12½ P.M.
Thursday, " 12 9 A.M Thursday, " 12, 1 P.M.
Friday, " 13, 10 A.M Friday, " 13, 2 P.M.

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents.

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, AND ROCK.—Fare, 10 cents. Excursion tickets, 15 cents.

The steamer ARIEL leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 8 45 A. M., and returning leaves Wilmington at 2 P. M. Excursion tickets, 15 cents. The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 3 P. M. Fare, 10 cents.

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 9 45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12 30 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS,
Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 9 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The splendid steamer J. WRIGHT leaves Chesnut street wharf at 8½ A. M., and 2 P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Leaving Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Fare, 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents.

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch & Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GEITS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 122 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 814 WALNUT Street.

IMPROVED BALTIMORE
FIRE-PLACE HEATER,
WITH
Illuminating Doors and Windows,
AND
Magazine of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 hours.

The most cheerful and perfect Heater in use.

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

J. S. CLARK,

No. 1008 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

SERMONS BY HENRY WARD BEECHER. In two volumes. Published by Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

These volumes contain forty sermons preached by Mr. Beecher, mostly in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, during the past ten years: and they have been selected with the idea of presenting, as far as possible, a correct view of the range of subjects he is accustomed to employ in his ministry. His discourses in regard to the application of Christian truth to the public questions of the day have been reserved, and it is intimated that they may be published in a separate volume. Henry Ward Beecher, more perhaps than any other preacher of the gospel, can claim to be a power in the land. His utterances always claim a hearing from his enemies as well as friends; for it is well understood that he always says something worthy of attention. Mr. Beecher, however, is too often looked upon as a mere sensationalist and political preacher; and before the Rebellion brought the slavery question to a crisis, and enlisted every right-thinking man in the Union on the side of abolition, he was esteemed by perhaps a majority of his countrymen as a mere political demagogue, who prostituted his sacred office by stirring up strife and dissension on the vexed questions of the day. Mr. Beecher, however, has got the majority on his side now, although there are still many who retain their old prejudices against him, notwithstanding the fact that they have altered their views on the points of politics in which they once differed with him most materially. We think it well, therefore, that in this collection of sermons Mr. Beecher should have dropped politics, and that he should have appeared only as an earnest, independent, and fearless minister of the Gospel of Christ. We commend these volumes to Christians of all denominations and all shades of opinion, with the assurance that they will find in them much of profit and instruction, much profound thought, and much genuine eloquence in the exposition of the divine principles of Christianity.

The sermons before us have been selected, with Mr. Beecher's approval, by the Rev. Lyman Abbott, and in revising them for publication Mr. Beecher has chosen to present them just as they were taken down phonographically at the time of delivery, removing only the most obvious faults which did not inhere in their very structure.

THE WOMAN'S KINGDOM. By Mrs. Dinah Mulock Craik. Published by Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

This is the latest and, in many respects, the best work of the esteemed author of "John Halifax." To those who have perused Mrs. Craik's previous writings this statement is a sufficient assurance that "The Woman's Kingdom" is not only a novel that will repay perusal, but that it is worthy of a permanent place in the library as a household treasure, to be referred to again and again with a pleasure which only a good and noble book can inspire. The title is an indication of the aim of the work, which endeavors to show, in a gracefully written story, the influence of women in the formation of character, their mission as comforters and consolers, and the responsibilities which attach to them therefrom. We would be doing no service to our readers to give them a description of the plot of the story, which is simple in its construction and satisfactory in its denouement. The following dedicatory verses addressed to Mona Margaret Paton—the little daughter of James Noel Paton, the artist, we presume—have a grace and pathos of their own which commend them, and which persuade us to quote them, independently of the fact that they accurately describe the aims of the delightful story to which they are prefixed:—

My little girl! sweet uncrowned queen
Of a fair kingdom, dim and far;
Whose budding life, 'neath rosy screen,
Scarce recognizes yet, I ween,
What lives of other women are;
Child, when the burden we lay down,
Thy tender hands must lift and bear
The household sceptre and love-crown,
Green-wreathed or hung with dead leaves brown—
Take courage, both are holy wear.
Better to love than to be loved;
Better to serve and, serving, guide,
Than wait, with idle oars unproved,
And flapping sail by each breath moved,
The turning of life's solemn tide.
Live, work, and love, as Heaven assign,
For heaven, or man, this sacred part;
Ancestress of a noble line
Or calm in maidenly decline;—
But keep till death the woman's heart.

Many of those who read "The Woman's Kingdom" while it was being published serially in *Harper's Magazine*, will doubtless be pleased to have the completed work in the book form in which it is now issued. The story is copiously illustrated, but the majority of the designs are not first-rate. A few—which we take to be Mr. W. Small's, from the style—are very good, and admirably represent the characters of the novel.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "Life's Lottery, or Life and its Aims." This is the fourth edition of a story which has obtained considerable popularity. The authoress endeavors, in the form of a pleasant story, to portray the dreams and aspirations of youth as contrasted with the realities of life, with its struggles, hardships, and temptations, and also the development of character under the influence of various circumstances.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "Family Secrets." This story is announced as a companion to "Family Pride" and "Pique," and it will doubtless interest those who have been interested in the last-named novels.

—*Sloan's Architectural Review* for October is fully up to the high standard of the previous numbers as regards the variety, interest, and practical value of its articles. The *Review* pays equal attention to the practical and æsthetic branches of the architectural profession: it is handsomely printed and finely illustrated with designs for buildings of various kinds, and with full descriptions of all the important details. Such a publication as this has long been needed, and Messrs. Sloan and Lukens have shown that they possess the ability, knowledge, and taste to carry it on in the right style.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7:20 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 8:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:20 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:22 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 1:05, and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 8:00 and 9:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:20 A. M., 1:30 and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2:50 and 5:25 A. M., 2:35 P. M., passing Reading at 8:44 and 7:06 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 6:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:25, 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M. and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 5:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced rates, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, 4:30, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:00, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3½ and 6½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia ..... 10:40 P. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 8:20 A. M.
" arrives at Erie ..... 9:25 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia ..... 11:30 A. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 8:35 P. M.
" arrives at Erie ..... 9:30 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia ..... 8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 6:25 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven ..... 7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie ..... 10:30 A. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 10:15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia ..... 7:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie ..... 7:35 P. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 8:15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia ..... 5:00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
11 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
9 15 Superintendent.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A ship memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shipper and consignee, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 226 S. Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10:30 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at Intermediate Stations.

At 1:40 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 3:35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all Intermediate stations.

At 5:15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 6:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all Intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville to take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5:00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA,

From Bethlehem at 9:00 and 11:05 A. M., 2:00 and 6:30 P. M.

12:05 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1:45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6:05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:00 and 7:00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:30, 10:48 A. M. and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 108 S. FIFTH Street.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation $2 25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Express Mail 3 00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3 00

At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express 3 00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3 30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3:30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FOR THE KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:00 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3 25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

At 1:30 A. M. on Mondays only—New York Express Line. Fare, $3 25.

The 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:00 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chestnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chestnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 7:00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Rainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Evansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.
September 14, 1868. 6 15

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,

TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, October 5, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 11:45 A.M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 12:00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 3:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

The 7:00 P. M. train from Wilmington runs daily. All other Accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

FREIGHT BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys, before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 21] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT SEPT. 12, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 1:00, and 9:00 P. M.	
Fast Line	11:40 A. M.
Erie Express	11:40 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:40 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	11:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running to Williamsport only Sunday night. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	1:45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	2:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	9:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	7:10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	5:10 P. M.
Day Express	5:10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
CAPT. F. D. MAY,
Continental Hotel.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:20 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 4:00 P. M., and 6:05 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M. and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & E. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1868.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in this city, at the Judiciary square Warehouse, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following article of HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the Army, viz:—

10,000 Grey Blankets.
10,000 Bed sacks.
20,000 Flannel Shirts.
20,000 pairs Woolen Socks.
15,000 Gowns.
15,000 Slippers.

The above articles will be sold in lots, to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms—Cash, in Government Funds.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property.

If goods are not all sold on the day advertised, the sale will be continued daily.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
10 26 14t Asst. Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, AND FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and river Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
6 14 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, as Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
2 mwf No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER, 2 1

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special n

OPERA BOUFFE.

"Barbe Bleue" at the Academy of Music.

Barbe Bleue is not altogether a novelty upon the Philadelphia stage, having been served up, after a fashion, in an English dress, which we need not say is incomparably inferior in all respects, save that of mere fastidiousness, to the original, as it came fresh from the hands of Offenbach and the Messieurs Meilhac and Halevy. The plot of the extravaganza is based not altogether upon the old-time nursery tale of "Blue Beard," the source of mingled delight and horror to our infantile days, but more especially upon a piece of mediæval French history, on which the nursery tale is likewise founded, somewhat as follows:—

Gil de Retz, a powerful baron of Brittany in the days of the Crusades, attained a most unenviable reputation as an enemy to the people living round about his castle, being in the habit, according to the unpleasant rumors which were freely circulated, of enticing women and children into his stronghold, and there putting a summary end to their existence. For his multitudinous crimes he was finally indicted and put upon trial before the Council at Rennes; but the judges entertained such an unwholesome fear of his desperate men-at-arms that no amount of testimony availed to convince them of his guilt. As the notorious brigand was about to go unwhipt of justice, the prosecutor arose, and after reproaching the court for its cowardice, changed the charge against him to one of sorcery, whereupon a prompt conviction ensued, and Gil de Retz was burned alive at the stake.

The fate of Gil de Retz was not more melancholy and tragical than that of "Manfredo," the troubadour; but it was rather too violent for the purposes of operatic extravaganza, and so Messieurs Meilhac and Halevy, who do the literary business for Offenbach, have contorted the old story after the following fashion:—

The first act, disclosing a village scene, with mountains in the background, and the castle of "Blue Beard" in the distance, opens with an affecting interview between "Prince Saphir" (personated last evening at the Academy of Music by M. Dardignac) and "Fleurette" (Mad'lle Marie). "Prince Saphir" is disguised as a shepherd—how flat, stale, and unprofitable would be the mimic life of the stage without these princes in disguise!—wearing a gorgeous satin vest which envelopes him with mystery and serves to give a clue to his noble origin at the outset; while "Fleurette," seemingly a simple shepherd girl, is subsequently developed into the long-lost daughter of old "King Bobeche" (M. Francis). The love-making of the pair is soon interrupted by the advent of "Boulotte" (Mad'lle Irma), a romping, boisterous damsel, unchary of her charms, and disposed to make love to everybody. She plunges at the "Prince" and vehemently insists that he shall embrace her, which the modest and proper youth in the satin vest declines to do. "Popolani" (M. Tholer), an alchemist in the service of "Blue Beard" (M. Aujac), and "Count Oscar" (M. Benedic), who has risen, "by the help of the ladies," to the position of Prime Minister to "King Bobeche," interrupt the struggle. "Count Oscar" is in search of the daughter of "King Bobeche," who had been set afloat in a basket when an infant, somewhat after the fashion of Moses of old, being then regarded as an incumbrance to the royal household; while "Popolani" is charged with selecting from among the village girls a "Rose Queen," his master having taken a sudden fancy to crown one, with the presumed intent of installing her as his sixth wife, having just gotten rid of his fifth in a mysterious way, through the agency of this same "Popolani." "Count Oscar" suggests that the Rose-Queen be selected by lot, to which "Popolani" gives assent. The village girls are summoned, and proceed to give their names to the scribe, who writes them on slips of paper and deposits them in a basket, from which the lucky maiden is to be drawn by a child. While the names are being written, "Boulotte" soliloquizes upon her chances, and finally requests that her name be taken also. This action greatly astounds the gay young men of the village, who desire to know if "Boulotte" will dare claim "the prize of virtue." "Boulotte" insists that she will, in the following ditty, somewhat more faithfully rendered than in the English version which accompanies the libretto:—

"How eagerly they press their claims!
In league together, one and all
Pursue it;
Don't crowd me out, my princely dames;
For if you press me to the wall
You'll rue it!
If you have rights, I have mine, too;
The world is not so strict, I wot,
That I may not, as well as you,
Demand the prize that's drawn by lot.

"'Tis true, before a gay gallant
I don't put on an angry air,
All blushing;
I'm not obscured by prudish cant,
Like those who are as good as fair,
So gushing!
But, take my name, let's have fair play;
The world is not so strict, I wot,
That I may not, as well as they,
Demand the prize that's drawn by lot."

"Boulotte's" name is drawn from the basket as a matter of course; and then "Count Oscar" discovers that the basket once belonged to the royal household, and finally, to his great delight he finds in the owner of it, the simple shepherd-ess "Fleurette," the long lost "Princess Hermia," daughter to "King Bobeche." The Princess is installed in a palanquin, and her escort starts for the court, accompanied by "Prince Saphir," still disguised as a shepherd, to whom she declares she will remain faithful in her new-found station. On the way "Blue Beard" encounters the Princess, is struck with her charms, laments that destiny should throw so many fair dames in his path, only to be snatched from his arms by accidental death, and resolves that this one shall be mourned by him, along with the rest. Then the melancholy widower meets "Popolani," and while discussing with him the appearance of his sixth wife that is to be, "Boulotte" enters and is presented to "Blue Beard" as her future spouse. Nothing daunted, she exclaims:—

"Well I know the man I wed
Little good has ever feigned;
But I'll venture, for 'tis said
Nothing risked is nothing gained."

The first act closes with "Blue Beard" fully consoled, and trilling:—

"I'm the knight Blue Beard! Hooray!
Ne'er was widower so gay!"

The second act transpires at the palace of "King Bobeche," whose troubles are of an opposite character from those of "Blue Beard." The worthy sovereign is moved to great jealousy by reason of the supposed intrigues of certain courtiers with his wife, "Queen Clementine" (Mad'lle Duclos). Five of these unlucky gentlemen have already been put out of the way by "Count Oscar," to ensure his royal master peace of mind. The "Princess Hermia" is also to be provided for, and this occasions the king some little tribulation, for the young lady, still faithful to her shepherd swain, rebels against a princely match arranged for her. But when she discovers that the "Prince Saphir" and the shepherd are one and the same, she is quite pacified, and the court puts on its gayest air, in honor of the approaching marriage. The newly-married noblemen of the realm, among others, are invited, to present their wives for the latter to kiss the king's hand. "Blue Beard" and "Boulotte" are among the number. The latter, however, not accustomed to courtly ways, offers to bet twenty sous that "the fat old woman, with the merry face, is 'Queen Clementine!'" passes by the proffered hand of the king, to give "Prince Saphir" a rousing kiss; puts the climax on the consternation of the court by throwing herself on the king's neck, with a warm salutation on each cheek; serves all the courtiers in like fashion; and then rushes forth, followed by the astonished "Blue Beard" and indignant cries from the courtiers.

The third act discloses the cave of "Popolani," the alchemist, who, soliloquising, reveals the fact that, instead of having put an end to the five previous wives of "Blue Beard" he has merely stowed them away in a recess of the cavern resembling a tomb in outward appearances. To the alchemist "Blue Beard" shortly appears and announces that "Boulotte" must be summarily disposed of, in order that he may wed the "Princess Hermia" before the clock strikes twelve, the hour appointed for her marriage with "Prince Saphir." "Boulotte" is then brought in, a sleeping draught is administered to her by "Popolani," "Blue Beard" departs to console himself with his seventh wife, "Boulotte" is quickly brought around by means of a galvanic shock, the entrance to the apparent tomb is thrown open, revealing the other five wives seated at a sumptuous repast, and by them "Boulotte" is welcomed as "the sixth wife of the man with many amorous fancies." Under the instructions of "Popolani," the six wives thereupon disguise themselves as gypsies and sally forth to seek the King and lay before him an account of the criminal whims of "Blue Beard."

With the opening of the fourth and last act, we are again introduced to the palace of "King Bobeche," where the nuptials of the Prince and Princess, about to be celebrated, are interrupted by the entrance of "Blue Beard," again a widower, who announces the death of his sixth wife, and demands of the King the hand of his daughter. The King demurs to such a wooing, but only to be threatened with "pulverization" by "Blue Beard," who reminds his liege lord that the royal army is not in a condition to compete successfully with his own. "Prince Saphir" relieves the King of his dilemma by challenging "Blue Beard" to mortal combat, the King declaring that to the best man of the two the hand of his daughter shall fall. When the duel is well under way, "Blue Beard" raises the cry of "Police! police!" The Prince looks around hurriedly for the myrmidons of the law, and "Blue Beard" takes advantage of his being thus thrown off his guard to stab him in the back, remarking naively that he "learned that trick of his fencing master." His rival thus disposed of, the nuptials of "Blue Beard" and the "Princess Hermia" are about to be consummated, when the whole unsatisfactory arrangement is upset by the entrance of a band of gypsies, which, when unmasked, proves to be "Popolani," with the six wives of "Blue Beard," and "Count Oscar," with five of the victims to the King's jealousy, none of whom had been put to death as supposed, and "Prince Saphir," who had been resuscitated in time to take part in the closing tableau. There are seven men and seven women—all the latter being wives of "Blue Beard." He desires to know if he is to keep them all, and the King is puzzled as to what disposition he is to make of the courtiers. "Count Oscar" suggests that the difficulty be settled by each gentleman receiving the hand of one of the ladies, to which the King and "Blue Beard" cheerfully assent. The latter receives back "Boulotte," whose easy virtue is quite as much as he deserves; the "Prince Saphir" is made happy with the "Princess Hermia," whom she had loved when in a lowly station; and the other five couples are as satisfactorily matched. Satisfactory, indeed, it is; and as the curtain falls, "Blue Beard," the man of many fancies, sings:—

"As for me, I am satisfied
That such joy should all betide;
Ne'er was widower so gay
As the Knight Blue Beard! Hooray!"

Such is the plot of *Barbe Bleue*, a racy, romping sketch of free and easy life in days gone by. As a drama it is not without great merit, being full of striking situations and remarkably free from monotony. It is brisk in action, lively in sentiment, extravagant in all its details. It is not as free from objection, on the score of morality, as *Martha* and *The Bohemian Girl*, two fair specimens of the grand opera school of literature, but when we compare it with *Don Giovanni*, *Rigoletto*, and *La Favorita*, to the vile plots of which the grandest scores of Mozart, Verdi, and Donizetti are sung without offense, *Barbe Bleue* can lay claim to positive merit. Such a comparison is, however, entirely unjust, as we have repeatedly urged heretofore, in discussing the claims and merits of *opera bouffe* in general. The two schools of lyric art are so widely separated that they have almost nothing in common in a musical way, and the necessities of the case render as wide a divergence in the accessories of plot and language imperative.

The first performance in this city of *Barbe Bleue* in the original was given at the Academy of Music last evening, by Mr. Bateman's new French troupe, every member of which was a stranger to Philadelphia. The cast was as indicated above, and in the main it was the best that Mr. Bateman has yet given us. Mad'lle Irma, a plump and fair little creature, with an attractive face, and a wonderful freedom of action, was favorably received at the outset, the audience doubtless being prompted to make the most of her by the slashing assaults which have been levelled at all of Offenbach's productions and their interpreters. Her cordial reception was fully justified, for she ranks far above Tostee as an artiste, both vocally and histrionically. Her voice is a full and rich mezzo soprano, free from jars and breaks, pleasing and forcible throughout; and whenever the not over-tasking composer demands of her a display of the most intricate vocalization, she acquits herself with great credit where Tostee would cut the sorriest sort of a figure. Nor does she depend so much as the latter upon [illegible] and kicks and grimaces for effect, although the role of "Boulotte" is one which is inseparable from such eccentricities of art. M. Aujac, the new tenor, is deserving of equal praise when brought into comparison with the principal tenors of Mr. Bateman's first troupe. He may not be as ingenuous as Guffroy, but his voice is a great deal stronger and more reliable, enabling him to execute the role of "Blue Beard" with more taste and skill than we have yet seen in that of "Fritz" or "Paris." Of the other *artistes* who made their first appearance last evening, it is only necessary to say that they are all accomplished actors, and quite passable as far as their vocal powers and culture are concerned.

In speaking of the merits of *Barbe Bleue* as a musical composition, we can compare it with *La Grande Duchesse* and *La Belle Helene* alone, a comparison which does not place it in an altogether favorable light. It is not equal in merit to the latter, while both it and *La Belle* sink far below *La Grande Duchesse*. In the concerted pieces only has Offenbach done full justice to his powers, although he has interpersed his score with many attractive passages, and is characteristically himself from the overture to the finale. Indeed, if we had not known what the opera was, we should have taken it to be a supplement to either *La Grande Duchesse*, or *La Belle Helene*.

The piece is placed on the stage in an elegant manner, with magnificent costumes, and a chorus that is better than any which have gone before it. In their general execution every member of the troupe is painstaking and thoroughly at home, doing full justice to language, music, and sentiment, and presenting to the public an entertainment which, while not pretending to belong to the highest school of art, is brilliant, humorous, and popular. *Barbe Bleue* will be given throughout the week, and after it will come *La Grande Duchesse* and *La Belle Helene*.

DRAMATIC.

The "Lancashire Lass."

Mr H. J. Byron's drama of *The Lancashire Lass* was produced last evening, according to announcement, both at the Arch and Chesnut Street Theatres. Mr. Byron is the author of some of the best dramatic works of the day. This is not very high praise, it is true, but it is something to be able to sincerely commend a modern playwright for something more than the opportunities which he offers to the stage carpenter and machinists to distinguish themselves. Mr. Byron generally has an intelligible and interesting plot, a reasonably well-written dialogue, and his characters, if not always studied from life, are drawn with more or less skill, and allow some scope for the display of ability on the part of the actors who may be called upon to fill them. The *Lancashire Lass* inclines more to what is known as the sensational than most of Mr. Byron's plays. It is well spiced with villainy, and murder, forgery, suicide, and other crimes form the substance of the story. The rascals, however, all come to grief, and suffer in one way or other for their offenses. The virtuous hero and heroine escape the perils that beset them, and are united and live happily in a manner most satisfactory to the feelings of the audience. The moral, therefore, is excellent, and the idea impressed upon the minds of all at the fall of the curtain is, be virtuous and you will be correspondingly happy. The plot of the play may be stated as follows:—

"Ruth Kirby," the heroine of the piece, is the daughter of a wealthy farmer, who determines that she shall enjoy the educational advantages which have been denied himself. While the father, therefore, is merely a rough old farmer, the daughter, on arriving at a marriageable age, is a refined and accomplished lady. "Ned Clayton," a young engineer, succeeds in engaging "Ruth's" affections, but an adventurer by the name of "Robert Redburn" also becomes smitten with her charms, and he sets to work to cut "Ned" out by fair means or foul. "Redburn," who passes himself off for an artist, secures as an assistant in his schemes "Kate Garstone," a factory girl, who is in love with "Ned Clayton" herself, and therefore embittered in her feelings against "Ruth," and she is also in the power of "Redburn," who is aware of some nefarious doing of her's in London. "Ruth" is induced to believe that "Ned" is faithless to her, and at length "Redburn," with the aid of "Kate Garstone," obtains so much influence over her that she writes a letter consenting to elope with him. The letter falls into the hands of "Ned Clayton," who opens it in the presence of "Ruth's" father. Just at this moment "Ruth" herself enters the room, and "Ned," to screen her from the old man's indignation, reads the letter as if it was an indignant rejection of "Redburn's" proposal. After this magnanimous act, however, he refuses to give her a place in his affections, and to drown his sorrow he enters on a course of dissipation.

Two years later we find "Redburn" endeavoring to repair his damaged fortunes by marriage with "Fanny Danville," the daughter of a Liverpool merchant of reputed wealth. "Mr. Danville," however, suspects the character of his daughter's suitor, and refuses to listen to him. "Redburn," however, obtains the assistance of "a party by the name of Johnson," who had been transported a number of years before for a forgery which was really committed by "Mr. Danville," and who now seeks to obtain revenge by forcing the merchant to marry his daughter to the adventurer. "Ruth Kirby," however, who, having left home after her rupture with "Ned Clayton," is living in the family of "Mr. Danville" in the capacity of governess, frustrates this scheme and saves the young lady. "Redburn," baffled at all points, leaves the country, and "Johnson" makes the merchant pay large sums for his silence about the forgery business. To escape from his importunities, "Danville" takes advantage of an opportunity which is offered him and pushes "Johnson" into the river. "Kate Garstone," who had visited the same spot for the purpose of ending her course of guilt and misery by suicide, witnesses the transaction from behind a pier, where she lay concealed; and when "Ned Clayton," who having been the last person seen in "Johnson's" company, is arrested for his murder, she springs forward to tell all she knows, but falls to the ground exhausted, and expires before she is able to tell the truth. "Redburn," who was on his way to the ship at the time the murder was committed, succeeds in fastening it upon "Ned," and he then proceeds to renew his attentions to "Ruth."

"Ruth," however, rejects his proposals with contempt, and she shows her affection for "Ned" by endeavoring to effect his escape from prison. To this end she cajoles "Jellick," his jailor, who had once been a suitor of hers, and consents to marry him provided he will do her the service she requires. "Redburn," however, is on the watch, and he is about to have "Ned" again arrested when he himself is taken into custody on a long series of swindling charges.

Five years pass by, and we find "Ruth" and "Ned" happily married and engaged in sheep farming in Australia. "Mr. Danville" has confessed himself the murderer of "Johnson," and thus "Ned's" innocence is established. One day, however, they are astonished by seeing "Redburn" take refuge in their house from a number of pursuers who had detected him in some thieving operations. "Ned," forgetful of the injuries he had received from the villain, offers him a pistol to defend himself, and the ungrateful wretch turns the weapon on his preserver. Before he can pull the trigger, however, he is shot by the rifle of one of his pursuers, and, as they rush in, it is found that "Redburn" came to his end by the hand of the party by the name of "Johnson," who explains that when he fell into the water he was rescued by a ship bound for Australia, and that he had reformed and become a useful member of society.

The Lancashire Lass is not the most meritorious of Mr. Byron's plays, but it is more likely to make money for the author and manager, and to please the fancy of a large portion of the playgoing public, than better productions. Taking it all in all, however, the piece is superior to most of the dramas of its class, and if well placed upon the stage and well acted, it could scarcely fail to make a hit. It is fairly written, and ability has been shown in the arrangement of the scenes so that the curtain shall descend upon an effective climax to each act, and a striking situation at the end of the play. The feature of the drama, however, and what raises it above the commonplace, is "the party by the name of Johnson." This is a first-rate sensation part for a competent actor, but the other characters are all of the conventional styles that have been exhibited so often that the name and an indication of the line of business is a sufficient intimation to the habitual playgoer as to what he may expect to see. Judging *The Lancashire Lass* on its own merits, we would not be able to award it any great amount of praise, but in comparison with other dramas of like character, its superiority entitles it to commendation. It was received with enthusiasm at both theatres last evening, and the probabilities are that it will have a long run. Some judicious pruning, however, is needed; and if the dialogue is liberally cut in a number of places, the play will not be injured materially, and the performance will pass off smoother and conclude at a somewhat seasonable hour.

The "Lancashire Lass" at the Arch.

Mrs. Drew has placed the *Lancashire Lass* upon the stage in good style, although there is not as much new scenery as we expected to see, from the announcements that were made. The effects of good taste and good management were evident, however, in the stage appointments no less than in the efficient manner in which the various parts were rendered, and in the absence of awkward balks and waits, which are usually so annoying on the first night of a new piece.

Mr. Hill's personation of "the party by the name of Johnson" was, in the main, very good. This was especially the case in the first two acts in which he appeared. Mr. Hill's "make-up" was capital, and he brought out the strong points of the character in excellent style. Mr. Hill's peculiar, half-choked style of elocution, however, detracted from the merits of this as it does from many more of his personations. We do not know whether the defect which we have named is natural and therefore irremediable, or whether it is merely a bad habit. If the latter, it ought to be cured as soon as possible. If Mr. Hill would only speak plainly he would be a much more acceptable actor, and with his undoubted talents it is worth while for him to heed the hints which have been dropped from time to time on this point. The drunken scenes in the third act were not overdone, but there was too much of what is at the best an unpleasant exhibition, and the performance would be improved if "the party, by the name of Johnson," allowed us to see less of him while under the influence of the "rosy." The third act might be cut down to half its present proportions with advantage, and he still be long enough before the audience to secure their sympathies without wearying them.

Miss Price played the part of "Kate Garston" very well indeed, but the cast would be strengthened if she were to take the more juvenile and pleasing, but scarcely more important role of "Ruth Kirby," and Mrs. Drew were to undertake "Kate Garston" herself. Miss Price has scarcely sufficient energy and tragic power for such a character as "Kate Garston," while Mrs. Drew could give it with all the power and intensity that are required to make it a prominent part in the play. Mrs. Drew herself shows to less advantage as the beautiful and fickle, but, after all, true-hearted "Ruth," than she would as the revengeful, half-gypsy "Kate." Both parts were well acted, but the change we have suggested would be an improvement. Mr. Everly makes a capable representative of the villain "Redburn;" and Mr. Wallis, always a careful and painstaking actor, makes the most of the small part of "Farmer Kirby." Mr. Craig has few opportunities to show his comic abilities as "Spotty," but what he does is well done, and he is entitled to credit for not attempting to overact his part or to give it more importance than it is fairly entitled to. Mr. Hemple as "Jellick," Mr. Mackay as "Mr. Danville," and Mrs. Crease as "Fanny Danville," all did well in characters which did not bring them prominently forward. Mr. James, who undertook the part of "Ned Clayton," afflicts his audience with the same bad style of utterance as Mr. Hill, only in a greater degree. This gentleman acted the character assigned him reasonably though not remarkably well, but he ought to learn to speak plainer. We believe that he could do it if he would make the effort, and he would create a much more favorable impression. With the exception of the part of "Johnson," and perhaps that of "Kate Garston," the play does not afford opportunities for any very good acting that will be much out of the usual line; and as most of the characters at the Arch are creditably filled, and the play passes off with spirit, that is as much as we can reasonably expect. The qualities of which we have spoken commend it to those who admire rather highly spiced entertainments, and the piece and performance have the merit, unusual in so-called sensational plays, of not being utterly senseless.

The dramatist has displayed ability in the construction if not in the writing of the play, and at this theatre its success is not undeserved. An immense audience was in attendance last evening, and the curtain was rung up at the end of each act and at the conclusion of the play, in compliance with the hearty applause which rewarded the efforts of the actors.

The "Lancashire Lass" at the Chesnut.

A fine audience assembled last night at the Chesnut Street Theatre to witness the performance of the *Lancashire Lass*, which the management claim to have obtained direct from London, together with the models for the scenery, from the author's agent, and to be the only authorized production in the city. Whether this be so or not will be decided in the course of a few days, Mr. Sinn having submitted the question to the United States Courts. From the names that had been announced in the cast the public had expected to see some very good acting, and in that they were not disappointed, for, generally speaking, the performers named did excellently, and the piece itself, considering that it was its first performance, and the first appearance of many of those who assumed the various roles, went off to the satisfaction of every one present. It is that kind of drama that attracts the attention of the auditors, and the language is so blended with the scenery and stage effects that the interest is not allowed to flag until the end of each act, when the effect is so striking that each and every one in the house allows his or her pent-up feelings to escape in the shape of hearty applause. At the conclusion of each act last evening the curtain was drawn up for the second time.

There were many new faces in the company, and among these were Miss Henrietta Irving, Senora Elonarda de Carfano, Miss Bessie Sudlow, Mr. E. F. Thorne, J. T. Ward, Mr. A. B. Beecher, and J. B. Studley. All the above were well received by the audience, and Mr. J. B. Roberts in particular was warmly applauded when he made his appearance.

The "Ruth Kirby" of Miss Irving was a natural piece of acting. Her manner was not at all stagy, but easy and graceful. Senora Carfano, who sustained the character of the gipsy girl, "Kate Garston," is a Spanish brunette, with rather awkward movements and an indistinct enunciation. Miss Bessie Sudlow, as the light and frivolous "Fanny Danville," acted well her part, but the "Grecian bend" which she affected was in shocking bad taste and certainly out of date, more especially so when we remember that a recent writer proved beyond doubt that the fashions of France and America are not adopted in England until a year at least after they are inaugurated in those countries. The ridiculous postures of Miss Sudlow were received with such derisive laughter that it is to be hoped that this lady will conform her dress to the times. The greatest piece of acting in the whole play was that of J. B. Studley, "a party by the name of Johnson." His "make-up" was admirable, and his delineation of the character was such as it ought to be. His rendition of it in the scene in which he discloses himself to "M. Danville" as "an old pal," and the drunken scene in the third act were warmly applauded. Mr. E. V. Thorne was rather tame as the true lover, but he will evidently do better as he becomes more familiar with the part. Mr. J. B. Roberts, the veteran, appeared only in the prologue, but he rendered "Farmer Kirby" in his usually acceptable manner. "Spotty," the waif and stray, had a good representative in J. T. Ward. The only one in the cast who seemed to be ill at ease was Mr. E. L. Tilton who assumed a *role*, "Robert Redburn," that was not at all suited to his abilities. The remainder of the characters were well attended to by the balance of the company.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. E. L. Davenport will appear this evening as "Long Tom Coffin," in the nautical drama of *The Pilot*, and as "Rob Roy" in the Scotch drama of that name.

To-morrow evening Mr. T. J. Hemphill, the Business Manager, will have his annual benefit, when we hope he will be complimented by a full house. *London Assurance* and *The Pilot* will be performed, with Mr. Davenport in the characters of "Dazzle" and "Long Tom Coffin."

AT THE CHESNUT the drama of *The Lancashire Lass* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ARCH *The Lancashire Lass* will be represented this evening.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Bateman's French opera bouffe troupe will appear this evening in *Barbe Bleue*.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be a miscellaneous entertainment this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow afternoon.

WE PERCEIVE by our advertising columns that Mr. Jobson, formerly consulting surgeon and Dentist to the Royal Family of England, will lecture at Assembly Building, Monday evening next, on "The Physiology and Harmony of Female Dress," embodying the views of the highest scientific and artistic authorities in Europe on that interesting subject.

THE YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR SOCIETY will give a grand instrumental and vocal concert at the Musical Fund Hall on the 19th inst. Messrs. Graff and Habelmann will appear, with a number of other favorite singers, with a full chorus, and an orchestra of thirty-six pieces. Selections from the best composers will be given.

CITY ITEMS.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING—Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's. Choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

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Professor Trosseau, of the Children's Hospital Paris, reports that, in two thousand cases of Consumption, in which the formula for *Upham's Fresh Meat Cure* was used, it cured nearly every one. It allays the cough, heals the lungs, and gives a new lease of life. Sold $1 per bottle, or six for $5. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 35 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere. See advertisement in another column.

TRY ONE.

A suit made from the NEW COLORED SCOTCH CHEVIOTS and IRISH FRIZE, as they are gotten up at No. 824 Chesnut street, is far ahead of anything in that line in the country. Try one.

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DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of Sixth, No. 614, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to stop in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly," etc. In addition to these all the other periodicals, domestic and foreign, the daily papers published here, in New York, and other places, and the latest books can be found upon his counters. He deserves success, and will secure it.

PLEASE NOTICE.—We are receiving daily fresh instalments from our own work-rooms, elegant goods made under our own supervision, and our assortment will be kept up notwithstanding our immense sales. We take a pride in having the *best* stock (both of men's and boys' clothing) *as well as the cheapest.*

Forty Cutters and seven hundred hands are still actively engaged to replenish our counters. A visit will verify this any day between the hours of 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

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The corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

DIED.

BECHTEL.—On the 7th instant, SARAH, wife of Paul Bechtel, and daughter of the late John and Mary Becher.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 428 Broad street, Roxborough, on Wednesday the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment in Leverington Cemetery.

EARP.—On the morning of the 10th instant, LILLIE F., wife of Theodore Earp, in the 23d year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

EWALD.—On Saturday morning, the 7th instant, CHARLES J. EWALD, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 423 N. Eighth street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 11th instant, at 1 o'clock.

FURLONG.—At Camden, on the 9th instant, JOHN BARNET, son of Emily and the late John W. Furlong, in the 18th year of his age.

Funeral from his mother's residence, No. 331 Mickle street, Camden, on Thursday morning, the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock.

HAWKINS.—On Tuesday morning, November 10, JOHN HAWKINS, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Upper Darby, on Friday morning, the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Media Cemetery.

KENNEDY.—On Sunday, the 8th instant, Mrs. ISABELLA, widow of the late John Kennedy, in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in Abingdon, on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at Jenkintown Station to meet the 10½ o'clock train.

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